97
BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,727.—New Series. BOMBAY—SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our recent ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. JAVA, 1465 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. Cotton, as above, from Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 10th February 1877.

The Java is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 2nd February and on TUESDAY, the 6th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Java.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th December 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st January 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Callingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Morris, on SUNDAY, the 28th January, 1877, at noon, to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY, at 10 A.M.

The s.s COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on SUNDAY, the 28th January 1877, at noon.

The s.s VINGORLA, 572 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. Melville will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 30th January 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.
AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st March 1877.
INDIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 15th March 1877.
PERSIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 31st March 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st April 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th April 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

RUBATTINO S. N. COMPANY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO NAPLES, LIVORNO, AND GENOA.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s well-known Steamer INDIA, Captain Dodero, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 15th March next, to be followed by the PERSIA, Captain Merello, to leave on SATURDAY, the 31st March 1877 *without fail*. For passage and particulars of information, apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Company.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamer ETTORE, 3,830 Tons, and 400 H.P. will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 5th February 1877.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 255	,, 131 0
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122 8
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66 0

This steamer carries Surgeon and Stewardess and has superior accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch Steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates:—

S.S. MEMFI, 2,680 Tons, 250 H.P. on the 28th February 1877.
[illegible]AST RE, 2,7[illegible]0 do. 250 do. do. 21st March ,,
[illegible] HILLE, 2,8[illegible]0 do. 400 do. do. 10th April ,,
A Passenger Steamer do. 10th May ,,

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 25th January 1877.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer GUY MANNERING are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL, & Co. Agents.

Bombay, 23rd January 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Jan. 1877.
THIBET	2593	400	G. F. Cates	29th—Southampton.
				Feb. 1877.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	5th—Suez, &c.
SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	12th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	19th—Suez, &c.
CATHAY	2982	450	R. J. Dundas	26th—Southampton.
				Mar. 1877.
VENETIA	2726	450	E. Ashdown	5th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	12th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	19th—Suez, &c.
MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	26th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th January 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 6th Feb. 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KASHGAR, (2,621 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain E. J. Baker, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 3rd February 1877.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 23rd Jan. 1877.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE. S. S. INDIA, CAPTAIN GEORGE READ. BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL.

THE above Steamer will sail from Bombay on the 14th February positively.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES..Rs. 400. TO LIVERPOOL..Rs. 500.

Passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy Luggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

For any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th January 1877.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.
C. W. Pearson, Commander.
TO SAIL 10th MARCH POSITIVELY.

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian Trade and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the Main Deck and in a Saloon built on Deck.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c, which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January 1877.

"WILSON" LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.
S. S. YEDDO, 1,800 Tons.
J. OWEN, COMMANDER.
TO LEAVE ABOUT 1st FEBRUARY.

THE above Vessel will have despatch on the date named. She has excellent accommodation amidships (with a Saloon on deck) for First-Class Passengers.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

FIRST CLASS................Rs. 450.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th January 1877.

NOTICES.

DR. KAVANAGH intends to devote the whole of his time to his STUDENTS in LAW, CLASSICS, MATHEMATICS and ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Dr. KAVANAGH will be glad to see Students at all times and will arrange the Classes to meet their convenience.

Forbes Street, 23rd January 1877.

A GERMAN LADY highly recommended, good Musician, French and English Scholar, experienced in teaching all branches of Education, is desirous of finding an engagement in a Gentleman's Family.

ADDRESS:—MRS. BRANDIS, SIMLA.

TO SECRETARIES LOCAL AND CESS FUNDS, OR MUNICIPALITIES, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

BULL'S PATENT DREDGERS are the most efficient Tools out for WELL CLEANING, and SINKING; a proof of their efficiency is the fact that several thousands have been sold.

FIVE HUNDRED RUPEES REWARD.

THE above Reward will be given to any party giving such information as will lead to PROVING INFRINGEMENT of RIGHTS of BULL'S PATENTS by the AGENT BULL'S PATENTS, SAHIBGUNGE *via* SICKREEGULLY, who will promptly answer all references.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

MEASUREMENT OF PATENT BALES OR CASES.

IT is hereby notified, that the Fee for measuring Bales, Cases, Packages, &c.—except Bales of Cotton, Wool, Hemp, Coir, Piece Goods, or Yarn—will, on and after the 1st February next, be HALF ANNA per Bale or Package.

By Order of the Committee,
J. GORDON,
Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 16th January 1877.

EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE terms of Subscription to the above Association are Rs. 10 or Rs. 5 annually in advance, or Re. 1 or annas 8 monthly, at the option of the subscribers, but with equal advantages to all.

A payment of Rs. 200 constitutes life membership.

Members whose names are registered prior to the 1st February 1877, will be entitled to vote for the election of the Board of Direction to be hereafter constituted.

Copies of the Programme containing the objects and aims of the Association and of the report of proceedings of the Inaugural Meeting held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on the 16th December 1876, can be had on application at the Office of this paper.

W. H. KIRKPATRICK,
Hony. Secy. to the Temporary Committee of Management.

Address—Legislative Department, Calcutta.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of any or all of the undermentioned MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER:—

Squared Logs	1,500 Tons.
Scantlings	500 Tons.
Boards	850 Tons.
Brake Blocks	5,150 No.

Specifications and Forms of Tender, with particulars of delivery for each description, may be obtained on application at the Office of the Undersigned, where also will be exhibited Templets of the Brake Blocks.

Sealed Tenders "Endorsed," will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to Noon on SATURDAY, the 24th February next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 in Cash, or Government Paper, as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same, to find security amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, Bombay, 24th January 1877.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, from the 12th February until 30th May, LARGE AIRY FURNISHED ROOMS on the Top Floor of Apollo House, Fort, (over Co-operative Stores.) For Rent and particulars, apply to Mr C. A. LANGLEY, Apollo House, Fort, Bombay.

MATHERAN.

THE BUNGALOWS TO LET for HOT SEASON, known as follows:—

ROZARIO'S HOUSE. Rent Rs. 400. Accommodation: 2 Bed-rooms, 2 Dressing-rooms, 2 Bath-rooms and Drawing and Dining rooms in one.

WADIA LODGE. Rent Rs. 400. Accommodation: 4 Bed rooms, 2 Bath-rooms and Drawing and Dining-rooms in one.

WALKER'S COTTAGE. Rent Rs. 400. Accommodation: 2 Bed-rooms, 2 Bath-rooms and Drawing and Dining-rooms in one.

CAMA COTTAGE. Rent Rs. 450. Accommodation: 2 Bed-rooms, 2 Dressing-rooms, 2 Bath-rooms and Sitting and Dining-rooms.

THE KEEPSAKE. Rent Rs. 300. Accommodation: 1 Bed-room, 2 Bath-rooms and 1 Sitting-room.

THE FOLLY, an excellent Upstair BUNGALOW. Rent Rs. 1,000 per year in advance. Accommodation: 4 Bed-rooms and 4 Bath-rooms; up-stairs: 2 Bed-rooms and 2 Bath-rooms, besides Sitting and Dining-rooms Downstairs.

Apply to

J. C. PINTO,
Proprietor Alexandra Hotel.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. JNO. ROBERTS, JUNR.,
CHAMPION BILLIARD PLAYER OF THE WORLD,
WILL PLAY AT THE
FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE,
TO NIGHT, SATURDAY, JAN. 27,
PLAY TO COMMENCE PRECISELY AT 9 P.M.
GAME 1,000 UP.

PRICE OF ADMISSION,
TO ANY PART OF THE HALL,
RUPEES FIVE EACH.

SEATS CAN BE SECURED AT
M. BRESLAUER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

THEATRE ROYAL,

GRANT ROAD.

STAR COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 27th JANUARY.
LAST NIGHT
OF THE
GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
HARLEQUIN ALI BABA
AND
THE FORTY THIEVES!

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle, Rs. 3; Stalls, Rs. 2; Gallery, Re. 1.
PIT, EIGHT ANNAS.
Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9.

AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
OF THE
GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME
FOR
FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS.

SPECIAL PRICES OF ADMISSION.
DRESS CIRCLE.
CHILDREN ....Re. 1 | ADULTS............Rs. 2
ALL OTHER PARTS OF THE HOUSE.
CHILDREN ....As. 8 | ADULTS............Re. 1
Doors open at 3. Performance to commence at 3-30.

PIANOS.

FOR SALE, a SEMIGRAND PIANOFORTE, by J. BROADWOOD, splendid tone and in first rate order. Price Rs. 400.

Also a square Piano by the same maker, also in good order, and few others.

Address P. A. LOPES, Pianist Tuner, Dabool, on the Girgaum Road, near St. Xavier's Church, facing the old English Burial Ground.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.—Owing to the ILLNESS of Mr. COURTENAY TYE lately, but now no longer Manager of this Bank in the Bombay Presidency, Mr. JOHN GREENWOOD has been APPOINTED ACTING MANAGER *pro. tem.*

G. M. REILY, Calcutta,
Chief Superintendent in India,
By his Attorney,
D. M. STEWART,
Deputy Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th January 1877.

NOTICE.—Whereas WARRANTS for the APPREHENSION of PREMCHUND JAICHUND and GOOLABCHUND PREMCHUND (who lately traded in Bombay under the style of SOUCHUND GOOLABCHUND & Co., and had their place of business at Bazaar Gate Street, Fort,) on charges of Forgery and Criminal Breach of Trust have been issued from the Fort Police Court,

NOTICE is hereby given, that a REWARD of RUPEES FIVE HUNDRED will be paid for such information as to the present whereabouts of the said persons as may lead to their apprehension. Attention is also drawn to the notice published in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 18th December 1876.

J. A. PRAZERES DA COSTA.
JOSE NICOLAU PEREIRA.
JOSE ANDRE PEREIRA.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

BOOKS IN STOCK.

Bibles, Prayerbooks, and Hymns, Ancient and Modern (Revised edition), in cheap bindings.
Commentary on the New Testament, by Rev. W. Walsham How and others, Rs. 5; postage Re. 1.
Some Chief Truths of Religion, Re. 1-14; postage, Ans. 6.
Religion for every day (Canon Barry), Ans. 10; postage, Ans. 2.
Sermons on Special Subjects for Children, Ans. 15; postage, Ans. 2.
On the Nature and Office of God the Holy Ghost; (Rev. S. C. Austen) As. 10; postage, Ans. 2.
Ridley's Holy Communion, Ans. 6 and 15; postage, An. 1.
Daily Family Prayer for Churchmen (by Walsham How), Ans. 15; postage, Ans. 2.
Are you being Converted? a course of Sermons, Re. 1-4 postage, Ans. 2.
Sermons on the Grace of God, Rs. 2-3; postage, Ans. 3.
Short Sermons for Family Reading, two series, each Rs. 5, postage Ans. 6.
Scripture Lessons for the Unlearned, Ans. 15; postage, Ans. 2.
Nursery Carols by Dr. Monsell, Re. 2-3; postage, Ans. 3.
Christian Missions before the Reformation, Re. 1-9; postage, Ans. 3.
The Story of the Great Czar; Ans. 10; postage, Ans. 2.
Personal Care of Health (Parkes), Ans. 10; postage Ans. 2.

All orders to be addressed to the

HON. SEC., S. P. C. K. Depot.

34, Meadow Street, Bombay.

SCOTTISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned as AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE on Warehouses, Mills, Merchandise and other Property in Bombay and the neighbourhood on FAVOURABLE TERMS.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay.

Now Ready,
PRICE ONE RUPEE,
A GLIMPSE OF THE FUTURE,
BEING A SUPPLEMENT TO THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OF SEPTEMBER 26, 1896.

NOW READY.

THE SECOND EDITION OF
MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.
PRICE RUPEES FIVE.

IN ONE HANDSOME VOLUME CLOTH BOUND CONTAINING UPWARDS OF FIVE HUNDRED PAGES.

THE GUIDE contains an increased amount of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date; while the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and re-arranged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES FOR LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

REDUCED RATES for Assurance of CIVILIANS Resident in India, and for MILITARY MEN in Civil employ.

FOR Rs. 1,000 ON A SINGLE LIFE FOR THE WHOLE TERM THEREOF. *WITHOUT PROFITS.*

Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
20	25 9 4	24	26 14 8	28	28 10 0	32	30 13 4
21	25 14 0	25	27 5 4	29	29 2 8	33	31 6 8
22	26 3 4	26	27 12 0	30	29 11 4	34	21 1 4
23	26 8 8	27	28 2 8	31	30 4 0	35	32 11 4

BOMBAY.
MEDICAL REFEREE—JAMES ARNOTT, Esq., M.D.
AGENTS.—KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE well-known MOSS ROSE Brand Cut Tobacco, FINEST AROMA, at 12 Annas per ½ pound. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.

FOR SALE, a set of SECOND-HAND ENGLISH DOUBLE HARNESS, in good order. For Price, &c apply at this Office.

J. & W. TOLLEY'S D. B. SHOT GUNS, Single and Double EXPRESS RIFLES. Apply to N. V. CURRANEE & Co., opposite the Custom House.

PIANOFORTE FOR SALE.—In excellent condition. Made by Mädler Schönlieber & Co. Price Rs. 350. JAMES SHEPHERD, Byculla Press.

FOR SALE, a pair of Second-hand D. B. M. L. GUNS by John Blissett, of London, with implements and case complete. Apply to SOUNDY & Co.

BOARD, &c., IN COLABA—A QUIET GENTLEMAN can have a home with a family. For Terms, apply to "AL HA," at this Office.

A SPLENDID DISSOLVING VIEW APPARATUS (complete) with 98 slides, for sale. Price Rs. 600. Rare opportunity. Apply to ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row.

PROCLAMATION DAY, Jan. 1st, 1877—The VIEW 12 by 15 is now ready for inspection at P. Vuccino & Co.'s Studio, Meadow Street. As only a limited number of copies will be printed, subscribers' names can now be registered.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

AGENCIES IN THE CONTINENTAL WINE DISTRICTS AT

XEREZ.	AVIZE.	BORDEAUX.
ALTO DOURO.	EPERNAY.	COGNAC.
MADEIRA	RHEIMS.	COBLENTZ.

LONDON OFFICES: 38a, KING WILLIAM STREET.
HEAD OFFICE AND GODOWNS:—BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

CONSTITUENTS and intending Purchasers are respectfully solicited to test the quality of our Brands when comparing the quotations with those of competing Houses, and also to note that these include LOSS BY EXCHANGE, IMPORT AND TOWN DUTIES, AND ALL OTHER CHARGES, BEING FREE DELIVERY FROM OUR GODOWNS.

FURTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES. JAN. 1877.

SHERRIES.

	Per Dozen Quarts.	Per Dozen Pints.		Per Dozen Quarts.	Per Dozen Pints.
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice	Rs. 37 0	...	VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner WINE	Rs. 26 0	...
OLOROSO, pale soft, fine flavour	37 0	...	PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	22 8	...
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale, unsurpassed for delicacy and purity	29 0	...	YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	17 0	...
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine	29 0	...	MARSALA	16 0	...
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry	29 0	...	MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine	31 0	...

PORTS.

SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine Bouquet and character	Rs. 32 0	17 8	FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour	Rs. 27 0	15 0
			WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity	19 0	...

CHAMPAGNES.

F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India" brand	Rs 46 0	24 8	DRY SILLERY	40 0	21 8
PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s do.	46 0	24 8	SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR	28 0	15 8

STILL HOCKS.

JOHANNISBERG	Rs. 41 0	23 0	STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs)	Rs. 23 8	...
LIEBFRAUMILCH	36 0	19 0	LAUBENHEIM	17 8	9 8
NIERSTEIN	26 0	14 0	GIESENHEIM	20 0	11 0
HOCHHEIM	25 0	13 8			

SPARKLING HOCKS.

FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBRETSTEIN	Rs. 42 0	23 0	SUPERIOR SPARKLING	Rs. 34	18 8

STILL MOSELLES.

SCHARZBERG	Rs. 33 0	18 0	MUSCATEL MOSELLE	Rs. ...	14 0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE	27 0	14 8	WINNINGEN	20 0	...

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL	Rs 40 0	22 0	FINE SPARKLING	Rs. 32 0	...
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	34 0	19 0			

CLARETS.

BORDEAUX {Excellent Cup or Breakfast Wines}	Rs. 10 0	...	CHATEAU LAGRANGE	Rs. 21 0	11 8
PETIT MEDOCK	12 8	7 4	CHATEAU LAROSE {Superior after Dinner Wines}	26 0	14 8
MEDOCK, Superior	15 8	9 0	CHATEAU MARGAUX	31 0	16 8

SAUTERNES.

HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine	Rs 30 0	...	BARSAC, light Table Wine	Rs. 18 0	...
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	22 0	...			

STILL BURGUNDIES.

CHAMBERTIN	Rs. 28 0	15 0	BEAUNE	Rs. 18 0	10 0
POMMARD	24 0	13 0	CHABLIS	16 0	...
MACON	22 0	12 0			

SPARKLING BURGUNDIES.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red, a rich fruity Wine	Rs. 38 0	21 0	SPARKLING BURGUNDY, White, a rich fruity Wine	Rs. 38 0	21 0

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, Treacher's celebrated Heart labelled, a choice matured Spirit	Rs. 30 0	...	WHISKEY, Irish, Kinahan's celebrated L. L.	22 8	...
COGNAC, Old Pale	27 0	...	WHISKEY, Scotch; Crabbie's	Rs. 20 0	...
COGNAC, Pale, a good Peg Brandy	23 0	...	Do. Fine Old Glenlivet (Treacher's special blend)	22 8	...
GIN, London Old Tom	18 0	...	HENNESSY'S BRANDY*	23 0	...
HOLLANDS GENEVA, per case of 15 large flasks (De Kuyper's)	27 0	...	Do. do. **	32 0	...
RUM, Finest Old Jamaica	22 8	...	Do do. ***	34 0	...
			MOUNIE'S Vine Leaf do.	27 0	...
			MARTELL'S do.	27 0	...
			EXSHAW'S No. 1 do.	37 0	...

LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White per bottle.	3 12	2 0	VERMOUTH per bottle.	1 4	...
MARASCHINO DI ZARA, (the finest) ,,	3 8	2 0	FREEMASON'S LIQUEUR ,,	...	1 12
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen ,,	2 12	1 8	GINGER WINE per dozen.	17 0	...
CHARTREUSE from the Monastery {Green ,,	7 0	3 12	ORANGE WINE ,,	...	...
{Yellow ,,	5 8	3 0	ORANGE BITTERS ,,	18 0	10 0
GOLD WATER, Dantzig Brandy ,,	3 12	...	ANGOSTURA BITTERS ,,	...	24 0
CREME DE NOYEAU, best ,,	3 0	1 12	POMALO & ORANGE BITTERS CONCENTRATED, T. & Co.'s } ½ Pints.	...	12 0
CREME DE CITRONELLE ,,	3 0	...	BRANDY BITTERS		
CREME DE ROSE ,,	3 0	1 12	WINE BITTERS		
CREME DE VANILLE ,,	3 0	1 12			
ANISETTE ,,	3 0	...			

BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.

P. VUCCINO & Co., PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, 15, Meadow Street, Bombay, are prepared to execute PORTRAITS in Carte de Visite, Cabinet and other Sizes.

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Inspection of the Portraits taken by them in Bombay is respectfully solicited.
GREAT REDUCTION OF RATES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

QUOTATIONS INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES FOR COGNACS OF
MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S
SHIPPING,
Who stand third on the List of Brandy Exporters.

CASH. Rs.	A.		CREDIT. Rs.	A.
24	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand	25	0
25	4	* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	26	0
31	12	* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrell 2 Gall = 1 dozen, with Bronze stand and plated tap complete	33	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 dozens	26	8
27	8	* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 dozens	28	8
27	8	** TWO STARS	28	8
30	8	*** THREE STARS, superior	31	8
40	12	**** FOUR STARS, extra superior, recommended	42	8

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. off Bond Prices, *i.e.*, after deducting Duty and Town Dues at Rs. 8-8 per case.

WACHTER & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE,
(PRINCE OF WALES' BRAND.)

CASH. Qts. Rs.	A.	Pints. Rs.	A.		CREDIT. Qts. R.	A.	Pints. Rs.	A.
47	8	51	4	Wachter & Co.'s Champagne as supplied on board the Serapis and to the Royal House. *Vide* letters from St. James's Palace, per case of one dozen Quarts or two dozen Pints	49	8	53	8
		30	4	Do. do. Hamper of 24 Half-Pints ...			31	12

ORDERS UNACCOMPANIED BY CASH WILL BE TREATED AT CREDIT RATES.

Messes, Clubs, Co-Operative Societies and Traders will be liberally treated.

WE ASK THEIR SUPPORT.

N. B.—Forwarding charges we add to the above rates. We guarantee each case to contain its FULL complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of ON ARRIVAL BUT NOT AFTERWARDS.

☞ *Mofussil Constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.*

LOCAL AGENTS.
MR. JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.
MR. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, AND MR. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE.
Borah Bazaar Street. Poydoni.

Bombay, January 1877.

ESPLANADE HOTEL,

RAMPART ROW, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

PATRONIZED BY
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND
H. E. REAR-ADMIRAL CUMMING, C.B.,
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, EAST INDIA STATION.

THE ESPLANADE is a FIRST CLASS HOTEL, and is open to the sea-breeze on every side.

Passengers by the G. I. P. Railway should book to Boree Bunder Terminus, and those by the B. B. and C. I. to Church Gate Street Station.

Within walking distance of all Government and Steamer Offices.

REVISED TARIFF.

Position of Rooms.	One Person, Daily.	Two Persons in one Room, Daily.	One Person, Monthly.	Two Persons Monthly, in one Room.
Fourth Floor	Rs. 4	Rs. 8	Rs. 110	Rs. 220
Third Floor	,, 5	,, 9	,, 140	,, 260
Second Floor	,, 6	,, 10	,, 170	,, 290
First Floor	,, 7	,, 12	,, 200	,, 350

These Terms include Baths, Lights, and Attendance.
SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR A LARGE PARTY OR A TERM.
The Divisions between the Rooms have been closed up.

Esplanade, Bombay, January 1, 1877.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

TO THE RESIDENTS ON THE NORTH-EASTERN LINES, G. I. P. R.

KHURSEDJI DOSSABHAI,
GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT,
CAMP DEOLALEE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1868,

IS now in receipt of his NEW STOCK for the TROOPING SEASON of 1876-77, and a large assortment of Stationery, Books, Office Requisites, Travelling Requisites, Smokers' Requisites, Toilet Requisites, Ammunition and Sporting Requisites, Hosiery, Drapery, Toys, &c., &c.

A very Select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

Wines and Spirits contain choicest Brands, in Clarets, Champagnes, Hocks, Moselles, Sherries and Ports, Spirits and Liqueurs of every description, Ales and Stouts.

Besides, a complete assortment of Oilmanstores, too numerous to detail, for which he solicits every order.

N.B.—Mr. C. D. has much pleasure to announce that he has now supplied a long and much felt want to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Camp Deolalee, Nasik, and Igutpuri by the opening of a Millinery, Tailoring, and Outfitting Establishment to which he begs to solicit their kind patronage.

Just received, a new and varied assortment of Bombay, Scinde and China curiosities.

Singer's Sewing Machines of every description for sale.

JUST PUBLISHED.
REDUCED PRICE LISTS OF PROVISION AND WINES FOR 1877.
COPIES ON APPLICATION.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS, to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the Elite of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated.

The Price Lists show how the Teas of this Firm are appreciated by the Nobility and Gentry of this Presidency, comprising members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas, Messrs. Morton & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavour and pure quality; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Tea that has ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this city.

TERMS CASH.

Names of Teas.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs.		Wholesale in bulk in chests of 80 lbs. and upwards.
	From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 12	1 10	☞ Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools Hotels, &c., liberally dealt with.
Orange Pekoe	1 10	1 8	
Pekoe Extra Fine	1 10	1 8	
Holta Mixture	1 10	1 8	
Byjanauth Mixture	1 10	1 8	
Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine	1 8	1 6	
Souchong	1 6	1 4	
Royal Family Mixture	1 0	1 2	

These excellent Teas are sold at the depot from 1 lb. upwards.

☞ To ensure prompt despatch, orders from Outstations should be accompanied with Remittances or good References.

MORTON & CO.,
No. 24, Church Gate Street, opposite the TIMES OF INDIA Office.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S

WORLD RENOWNED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES RECEIVED PER S.S. ZANTE.

PORTABLE CASE HAND MACHINES, very convenient for travelling.
NEW FAMILY MACHINES, by hand and foot both.
MEDIUM MACHINES for Tailors and Outfitters.
HALF and FULL CABINET CASES, richly inlaid.
No. 2 MACHINES, Wheel or Drop Feed. } For Boot and Shoe-making, Tailoring and all Manufacturing purposes.
,, ,, with Roll Presser.
,, ,, with combination Presser.
,, ,, "Wax Thread" (for heavy Leather and Waterproof Work.)
PRICE LISTS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.
BOMBAY:—6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. CALCUTTA:—2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE.
☞ Refer *Bombay Gazette* of 3rd November 1876.

LYONS SILK WAREHOUSE.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & CIE.
LYONS, PLACE D' HELVETIE.

FORWARD the richest and purest Silks and Velvets to their Bombay Branch, direct from their Looms in Lyons, thus avoiding all intermediate charges, customs dues, and profits, and enabling them to supply the Indian Public with the best articles, and at the lowest possible Prices.

SUPPLIES FOR 1877—JUST RECEIVED!

Latest Novelties in Damasse and Brocaded Silks in all the new Colours!
Black Silks of their own Special Manufacture, unequalled in texture, lustre, beauty and durability!
Plain and Coloured Silks in all fashionable Shades, of unrivalled excellence!
Black and Coloured Genuine Lyons Silk Velvets, of every description!
Gauzes in great variety, as to fabric and colour!

The above and many other varieties of Silk Goods, and other articles, just opened, and too numerous to detail, having been Manufactured prior to the rise in Raw Silk, are still offered at former Prices.

Patterns free on application. Orders executed with prompt and careful attention.

Mofussil orders should be accompanied with Rremittances, or references in Bombay.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & CIE.,
6 HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 26TH JAN. 1877.

THE political telegrams from Home published this morning are of no great importance, but so far as they go may be interpreted as favourable to continued peace in Eastern Europe, unless the reported tone of the Russian Press may be taken as an indication of reviving warlike agitation in that quarter. The funds, however, show increased strength, Consols having advanced from 95⅞ to 96⅛ and French Rentes from 107 to 107⅛.

Reuter reports the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday as closing firm, sales 10,000 bales, spot prices marking an advance of 1/16d. in Fair Omra and a decline of 1/16d. in G. F. Ginned Broach. To arrive, G. F. Dhollera with the G.F. clause, March-April shipment Canal, is quoted at 5 15/16d., and F. G. F. Omra with the F. G. F. clause, January-February shipment Canal, at 6⅛d. per lb. Private telegrams from what we can hear are generally quiet in tone, and yesterday's receipts at the American ports being fully up to what was expected, while arrivals into Liverpool continue large and Piece Goods in Manchester show a downward tendency, the probabilities seem to be in favour of a continuance of quiet, if not even dull markets.

The New York telegrams of yesterday's date give no quotation for Futures, and ready Mid. Uplands is still at 13⅜ cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

	1877. This week	Last week	1876.	1875.
Thursday's Receipts	20,000	13,000	33,000	[illegible]
Six days' do.	91,000	93,000	120,000	98,000
Total since 1st Sept.	2,985,000	......	2,906,060	2,497,000

The Mincing Lane Markets continue unaltered. Reuter's weekly quotations for Metals show no movement of any kind.

The Bank of England return for the week is much more favourable than might have been expected from the continued withdrawals for the Continent advised from day to-day. Bullion is less by £200,000, and Bills Discounted have increased by £100,000, but the Reserve is larger by £300,000, and the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities stands at 45⅞ as against 44¼ per cent. last week. A further withdrawal of £150,000 for France has taken place since the return was made up. The rate of discount on 6 months' sight Bank Bills is now reported the same as the Bank rate—2 per cent.—a decline of ½ per cent. on the week.

Enfaced Rupee Paper in London is stronger again, Fours having recovered from 88 to 88⅛, Fours and-a half from 88 to 88½, and Fives-and-a-half from 92 to 92⅞.

Bar Silver in London has receded to 58d. per oz., at which it is equivalent to about 1s. 10⅛d. per rupee. Yesterday's P. and O. steamer from Southampton brings further large shipments of specie for this side, viz:—

For Bombay	£195,000 in Silver	£51,000 in Gold.
" Calcutta	£124,000 "	£6,000 "
" Madras	...... "	£10,000 "
In all	£319,000 "	& £67,000 "

These, added to former shipments, make a total of £1,168,000 in Silver and £173,000 in Gold; afloat from Southampton alone at the present moment, and from the Continent, which has not been advised by wire, there is probably not much short of half a million more. Any talk of the scarcity of Silver in the face of these figures can only be put down to a desire to influence the market, and in looking to the future value of the metal therefore, we still contend that the course of Exchange here should be taken as the ruling influence—the experience of the past three months having shown that Silver has been more influenced by the operations for this side than any other cause. The continued and increasing imports of Gold, too, is a point which must not be lost sight of, as it shows signs of assuming material importance in the relative positions of our imports and exports. A short time ago a great deal was made of the export of Gold, and there can be no doubt that it had some effect towards strengthening Exchange. This influence, however, now looks like being reversed, as the natives, who realised their gold at Rs. 20 per tola and upwards, make a very good operation in buying it back at anything like its present value of, say, Rs. 17½ per tola; so that it is highly probable we may see our imports increased by nearly as much as our previous excess of exports. If Government, owing to famine requirements, decide on suspending Council drafts, we may, notwithstanding this ample supply of funds, present and prospective, see Exchange maintained at its present level, but if not it is quite possible that we have already seen the highest point of the season. The pressure in Calcutta may now be considered as over, yesterday's Bank of Bengal return showing a marked improvement in strength, while on this side, not only is money easy but every important article of export—Cotton, Wheat, Seeds and Coffee—all promise to be most limited in supply.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has shown continued weakness, the Banks having been willing buyers but indifferent sellers at a decline of 1/16d. per rupee. Business has been very limited in amount, and chiefly confined to Bank Bills for which there is some little enquiry, but there is no extent of House Paper offering, nor any probability of an increase in this respect for some weeks yet. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	....	1s. 10 1-16d.	per Rupee.
Do 6 months' sight	...	1s. 10 5-16d.	"
Credits, 3	"	... 1s. 10 ⅜d.	"
Documents, 3	"	... 1s. 10 ⅜ to 7-16d.	"

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at 3/16 to ¼ premium; 60 days' sight 1¼ per cent. discount: buyers, no sellers.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is nominally firmer, and we have not heard of any actual business having been done. We call Fours and Fours-and-a half, Rs. 98; Fives and-a half, Rs. 100⅞.

The SHARE MARKET has been partially closed to-day owing to the Mohorrum, but while business was doing a firmer feeling was apparent. Bank of Bombays are steady at 41 per cent. premium, Agra Bank shares are Re. 1 higher. Land Companies are unchanged. Press shares have been in somewhat better request and prices in most cases are in favour of holders. Spinning and Weaving Companies are steady. Hindustan, Khandeish and Manockjee Petit are all Rs. 5 higher, Alexandra are Rs. 35 and Alliance Rs. 20 per share lower.

COTTON continues quiet, and but for the easier tendency in Freight and Exchange, rates would probably have given way slightly. As it is they are weak at yesterday's level. Any transactions which have taken place have been almost entirely for speculation, our currencies being still on an average about ⅜ per lb above Liverpool arrival prices—a position which seems likely to be maintained until arrivals are on a larger scale. During the week ending to-day the receipts have been 24,000 bales against 20,302 bales for the corresponding week last year, but we must look for short arrivals during the next fortnight owing to the holidays, and the late bad weather. It is reported that rain has fallen again in Berar this morning, and if so it seems impossible to avoid some injury to the crops. Unfavourable reports of the crop are also coming in from the Dhollera districts, but we are not inclined to place much dependence on them, the crop in that neighbourhood not being sufficiently advanced to be seriously affected. To-day's quotations are:—

Best Hingunghaut, ready	....	Rs. 222	per candy f. p.
" Ginned Broach,	Feb.	" 223	"
" Akote	"	" 210	"
F. G. F. Omra.	"	" 216	"
G. F. "	"	" 202	"
F. G. F. Dhollera	April	" 205	"
G. F. "	"	" 202	"

FREIGHTS continue quiet at £2-11-3 for ready Steamers, £2-10 shipment in a week and £2 7-6 late February. By Sail there is nothing doing.

PIECE GOODS are unaltered in every respect. The business in the Bazaar is about on an average scale, but transactions from first hands are most limited.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

Banks	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash, Rates pe Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	102
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	725
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	705
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	650
Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China	30,000	250	all	8 do.	285
Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	40,000	125	all	8 do.	330
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	190
National Bank of India.	37,220	250	125	6 do.	104
Oriental Bank	60,000	250	all	10 do.	485

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	3,948	2,000	all	25	985
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	..	110
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	690
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	220 xd.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218 3 0	5 p. c.	260 xd.
Do. New £20 shares....	..	£20	130 14 6	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20	65 7 3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21 13 1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares. ..	..	£18	196 5 15	do.	235

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the Week ending 20th January, 1877.

Open 1,278½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,04,657	0	0
Merchandise	5,79,268	0	0
Telegraph	1,038	0	0
Municipal Trains	410	0	0
Total Rs......	6,85,371	0	0
Corresponding week last year open 1,278½ Miles .... Total Rs......	4,53,142	15	5
Increase	2,32,228	0	7

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Ship SACHEM, 1,380 tons, Captain W. B. Crowell will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE SHIP CORA, 1,430 tons, Captain R. H. Coombs will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE BARQUE DEWA GUNGADHUR, 594 tons, Captain J. Sutherland Carbine, will sail to-day for Singapore, in ballast.

THE S. S. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Captain H. Percy, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and Mr. D. Thompson, and twenty deck passenger.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	Cape Comorin	Haswell.........	Liverpool, Oct 6

DEPARTURE.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Pehlwan (s)...........	Percy...........	Coast and Carwar.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Cora, Coombs, to Calcutta.
Ship Sachem, Crowell, to Calcutta.
Barque Dewa Gungadhur, Carbins, to Singapore.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Kashgar, to China, &c.
Steamer Vingorla, to Kattywar Coast, and Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Hydaspes(s)...........	Andrews	Southampton, Dec 14.
	Rajpootana(s)...........	Lewis	Cuddalore, Jan 18.
	Arabia (s)	Allen	Bombay, Dec 30.
	British Empire	Mather	Point de Galle, Dec 27.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.		
22	Commills (s)............	....	....
	Niger (s)	....	....
	Sirius (s)	....	....
	Chyebassa (s)	....	....
	Madras(s)............	....	....
	Achilles............	....	....

PASSENGERS.

Per Hydaspes—Mrs Jarrett, 2 children and servant, Mr Roberts, Mr Fox, Mr Ringshot, Mr and Mrs L'Estrange and sister, Mrs Stalkart, Mr and Mrs Sime, Mr R Glover, Mrs Fibal, Mr Reynolds, Hon'ble G Cox, Mr G. Cox, Mr. H Cox, Mr J H Mackintosh, Mr G A Cruickshank, Dr W W Hunter; and Miss Mary Chamberlain.

Per Arabia—Major and Mrs Gunning and 6 servants, Mr and Mrs Wells, 1 child and 2 servants.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Rajpootana—Steamer Tenasserim with ship Czarewitch in tow, in Lat 15-34 N Long 81-23 E.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Yeddo s—60 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee; 65 bales wool, Motty Jastha; 246 bales cotton, Forbes and Co; 1 bale cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co; 135 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee and Co; 316 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 36 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

Arago s—50 bales wool, Veera Wazje; 125 bales cotton. J C Lushby and Co; 6.7 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 500 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 101 bales cotton, Arjoon Nursee.

FOR LONDON.

Thibet s—54 cases India rubber, Rewagur Coovergur.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Hotspur—1,000 bags rapeseed, and 2,000 bags linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Shakespeare—43 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Lady Cairns—225 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Cosmopolitan s—3,600 bags linseed, Vinay and Co; 400 bales cotton W Nicol and Co
Oneida—300 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Batavia—2,641 bags gingelly seed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Ettore s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 700 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 480 bales cotton, J les, Siegried and Co; 300 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton, H Classon and Co; 30 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Batavia s—100 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co; 100 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 150 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 25th January 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·953
Temperature of the Air............	77·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer............	72·2
Dew Point	69·9
Relative humidity of Air	·785
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m) ...	82·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)...	71·2
General Direction of wind	E, ESE, E, WSW, W, WNW. NW, NNW, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	204

HIGH COURT.—27TH JANUARY.

(Before the Honourable the Chief JUSTICE and the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGEANT.)

116-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Navibai vs Kubee and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass and Hearn and Cleveland—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT and the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

627-76—Mr Hearn—The Secretary of State for India, &c. vs Sir Albert Abdoola David Sassoon and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

For Investigation under Sec. 305 of Act VIII of 1859.
Mr Fletcher—Syed Yoosuf bin Syed Hoosein vs Ahmed Sullaman

LONG CAUSES.

318-76—Mr. Macfarlane—Sunday Alli Merally vs Khuluckdinal Khulfanbhoy—Hearn and Cleveland—Part heard.
606-76—Remington, Hore and Langley—Memon Bajee Haroon vs Shamjee Poonja—Tyabjee and Sayani.
285-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Lukhmidass Khimjee vs Navibai and another—P Kavasjee and Rimington, Hore and Langley.
630-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Burjorjee Sorabjee B vs Pestonjee Hormusjee S and others—Khunderao M and J C Camba.
527-76—Macfarlane—Peeroo Mahomed vs Hubibhoy Cassumbhoy —M H Khan.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

For further direction on Special Commissioner's report.
659-74—In person—Jamsetjee Sorabjee and others vs Thomas White and another—Prescot and Winter—Part heard.
470-74—Fletcher and Smith—Muncherjee Cowasjee Davur and another vs Mithabai widow—Tyabjee and Sayani.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

256-76—Mr Macfarlane—Manecklall Atmaram vs Dwarkadass Dayabhoy—P Kawasjee.
572-74—Khuderao M—Damodher Succaram and others vs Henry Gamble &c—S and T., Bulchrisna and B.
138-75—Crawford and Boevey—Hurgovan Chuttoo and another vs The Ratas Muccoonjee S and others—S and W Co Ld. —Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
490-76—In person and pauper—Dhondee Chandroojee vs Bhinbai widow and others—N N Khotare.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

LONG CAUSES

208-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Gungaram Hanmantram vs Sadashew Sukharam and another—Jefferson and Payne and Prescot and Winter—Part heard.
190-76—Rimington Hore and Langley—Eliao Britto Periera vs Robert Brown and another—J and G and Skipsey.
375-76—Prescot and Winter—J A Baumbach and others vs H N Hughes and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
For further direction on Commissioner's Report.
228-75—Jefferson and Payne—Sewbux Dhunsoodass vs Hanootmull Motichund—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JANUARY 24.

Gaistkell, Lieut, Bengal 3rd Punjab Infantry, on Medl Cert from Edwardesbad.

DEPARTURE.—JANUARY 26.

Nicholetts, Lieut, Bombay 5th Regt N L I, from leave, to Poona,

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Simla*, 11*th January* 1876.)

The C-in-C in India, is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Personal Staff—Capt Hugh S Gough, 10th Royal Hussars, to be Aide-de-Camp on H E's Personal Staff, dated 1st Nov 1876.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer:—

6th Regiment—Capt L Bolden, to be Maj from the 27th Feb 1876.

Lt Col W A Garden, S C, lately offg 2nd in Command, 3rd Goorkhas, is posted to Meerut for general duty.

Lt Col W Hichens, Rl (Bl) Engrs, having returned from service in England, is posted to Meerut for general duty.

Lt Col W Howey, Bl Infy, is posted to Meerut, for general duty, and will proceed thither on the breaking up of the Imperial Assemblage.

Maj H Helsham Jones, Rl Engrs, Imperial List, having been relieved of his officiating in the Qr-Mr Genl's Dept, is posted to Meerut for general duty.

The services of Capt E S Rivett-Carnac, 11th (Prince Alberts Own) Hussars, are placed at the disposal of H H the Lt Govr of Bengal, from the 5th Jan 1877.

Capt G Luck, 15th Hussars, is appointed a member of the Annual Remount Allotment Committee of which Maj Genl Sir S J Browne, K C S I is President, and which will assemble at Hauper, on the 15th inst.

Lt A G F Browne, 44th Foot, Offg 2nd Wing Subn, on probation 2nd Goorkhas, is transferred to the 3rd Goorkhas, in the same capacity.

Surgn Maj J L Curtis, 1-18th Regt, is reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindustani, on 2nd Jan 1877.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery—Lt P Hussey, (A Baty C Bgde) from the 2nd to 31st Jan 1877, on urgent private affairs, to visit Rawal Pindi.

Royal Artillery—Lt C M Haggard, (No 4 Baty 13th Bgde,) to Calcutta, from the 6th to the 31st Jan 1877, on private affairs.

2-1st Foot—Capt B G Booth, to Jubblepore, for two months, from date of availing himself of it, on medical certificate.

39th Foot—Lt R B Rudyerd, to remain at Umballa, from the 5th Dec 1876 to the 16th Jan 1877, on medical certificate.

40th Foot—Lt and Adjt J Brougham, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

92nd Foot—Lt A D Frasir, to Ahmedabad, from the 21st Dec. 1876 to the 15th Jan 1877, on private affairs.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.		Mail closes.		After packet.
United Kingdom	Jan. 29	...	5-30 P.M.	...	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 30	...	8-0 A.M.	...	9-0 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	Feb. 2	...	1-0 P.M.	...	2-0 P.M.
China	" 6	...	3-0 P.M.	...	No after
Australia	" 3	...	8-0 P.M.	...	packet
Mauritius and Reunion.........	" 12	...	3-30 P.M.	...	4-0 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	" 12	...	3-30 P.M.	...	4-30 P.M.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS, VIA GALLE.

Saturday	Feb. 3	Saturday	Mar. 31
"	Mar. 3	"	Apr. 28

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular Mails.		*Supplemental Mails.*	
Monday	Feb. 12	Monday	Feb. 19
"	Mar. 12	"	Mar. 19

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mail for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND TABLE BAY, *VIA* ADEN.

Monday	Feb. 12	Monday	Apr 9
"	Mar. 12	"	May. 7

POSTAGE ON LETTERS TO AFRICA.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters from India to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, the Cape of Good Hope, the Great Comoro, Mayotta, Nossebe and Majunga, forwarded via Bombay to Aden and conveyed thence by the British India Steam Navigation Company's and Union Steam Ship Company's packets, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

Pre-payment in full by this route will continue to be compulsory, and additional postage will be levied on delivery at destination of covers addressed to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, the Great Comoro, Mayotta, Nossebe and Majunga.

Letters can be registered for transmission by this route for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope only, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Packets of Newspapers, Books, and Patterns can be sent by this route to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, at the rate of 2 annas per every four ounces, prepayment compulsory.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Tuesday and Friday.

Tuesday	Jan. 30	Friday	Feb. 2

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now weekly, but as the Steamers touch at Guader, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.

A Mail is despatched every *Friday* during the fair season.

Friday............Feb. 2

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12 RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

BOYD—December 24th, 1876, at Bally Castle, Co. Antrim, Ireland, Major General Hugh Boyd, H. E. I. C. S., late of the Bengal Native Infantry.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

COUTINHO.—January 25th, at Mazagon, the infant child of Dr. Coutinho. Its remains will be buried in the Church of N. S. do Rozario at 4½ this evening.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BREWSTER—January 16th, at No. 3, Lindsay Street, Calcutta, the wife of R. C. Brewster, of a daughter.
BARKER—January 21st, at No 1, Lindsay Street, Calcutta, the wife of W. H. Barker, of a son.
CAWLEY—January 12th, at Tura, Garo Hills, the wife of G. J. Cawley, Dist. Supt., Police, of a daughter.
SIMPSON—January 22nd, at 5, Council House Street, Calcutta, the wife of James Simpson, Esq., of a son.
WINTLE—January 20th, at Rohini, near Deoghur, Sonthal Pergunnahs, India, the wife of Henry Edmund Wintle, Esq., Opium Department, of a son.

DEATH.

VALLINGS—December 29th, on board the P. and O. s.s. Peshawar, Rev. P. R. Vallings, S. P. G. Missionary, Chota Nagpore.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittance sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1877.

IN a famine-stricken district, if a man who is able to work will not work, ought he to be allowed, through obstinacy, to die of starvation? This is a question set by the Government of Bombay, with the view of eliciting from the Government of India an exact definition of the limits assigned in the letter of instructions to Sir Richard Temple, to the obligation of the State to save human life. No better test case could have been propounded. The Government of India will be false to its principles if it does not unhesitatingly say, in reply to Sir Philip Wodehouse's inquiry, "Yes; if an able-bodied "man, who declares he has no means of sub-"sistence, will not work for his daily bread, "neither should he eat; let him die." It is only by such individual instances that the logical consequences of applying the new theory of treating a Famine can be clearly understood; and no Government ought to shrink from stating that it will not undertake to keep alive men who can work and won't work.

We need hardly call attention to the important resolution of the Bombay Government, published in another column, exposing with the utmost distinctness the real cause of the excessive expenditure on relief works now complained of, and showing by a reference to dates how entirely the excess is due to the action of the Government of India. This Resolution supplements and clinches General Kennedy's Note, which we reviewed in our leading article of yesterday.

ALTHOUGH the Euphrates Valley Railway has not yet been carried out, it is well to remember that this unfortunate result has not been owing to a general conviction that it would be inadvisable to possess a work of so much utility, but simply because hitherto the English Government has not been willing to guarantee the interest on the capital required for such a serious undertaking. There can be no doubt that a railway through Syria and Mesopotamia must sooner or later be carried out for weighty political as well as for commercial reasons. Meanwhile, there are people who seem to imagine that the Euphrates Valley Railway scheme has been abandoned, and that Asiatic Railway schemes of their own might find favour in the eyes of the public. There are, for instance, those who imagine that a railway to the Persian Gulf through Palestine and across the Syrian Desert would certainly be successful. We have just received from London a prospectus of such a line, and, if flowery language will attract speculators to part with their money, the sound of the locomotive whistle ought soon to be heard in the regions where the voice of the turtle used to proclaim the coming of spring, and the wild ass was wont to sniff the wind very much at his own free will. The scheme before us is called the Jaffa, Jerusalem, and Persian Gulf Railway, and the principal plea put forward on its behalf is that "there is a paramount necessity for "reducing the time of the journey between "England and India because such a reduction "means not only increased security, but "the development of India for herself, and "also of England's property in that country." These are objects worth aiming at, although it is difficult at first sight to see in what way the Jaffa-Jerusalem line would be an increased security either to England or India, or how it could increase the value of English property in this country. The promoters refer to the Euphrates Valley line, and apparently think the line they propose is better in every respect. They do not, however, give any good reason for the faith that is in them. The line formerly proposed to run from Alexandretta through the Euphrates Valley to the Persian Gulf was estimated to be from four to eight days quicker than the present Overland route, to cost about ten millions sterling, to live chiefly on the passenger traffic it could secure, and to save 723 miles between Brindisi and Bombay. The Jaffa Jerusalem line would be about 200 miles shorter than the Euphrates Valley line, and 100 miles nearer Brindisi than Alexandretta—making a total difference in its favour of 300 miles. It is also estimated to cost only eight millions, or two millions less than the Euphrates line. It is to pass through territory which has filled the promoters with a kind of subdued enthusiasm. It is, after leaving Jaffa, which, in contradistinction to Alexandretta, is said to be "a most salubrious and lovely spot" —a consequence apparently of "gardens and orange groves coming down to the water's edge, and a fertile plain stretching ten or twelve miles inland"—to enter the valley of Sharon, which, having been mentioned in Holy Writ several times, makes the promoters more and more sanguine about the superiority of their scheme. The Valley is described as "fruitful and lovely beyond description, its "salubrity being equally renowned." The promoters are quite aware that these scenes will not, simply because they are lovely and salubrious, tempt speculators to throw away their money upon railways in them, and so they say, in a tone which mingles a consciousness of the stern realities of business with the feelings of a man of sentiment, that "in taking a business survey of this route, "and placing the project before the public, we "cannot be permitted to dwell on the tempting "theme of locality, so fraught with sacred and "historic suggestions, nor trespass upon the ideal" (why ideal? Messieurs Promoters)—"beauty that "manifests itself in a land clad with gardens, "orchards laden with Oriental fruits, rich with "vineyards, and whose plains are ever bright "with verdure and enamelled with flowers." Notwithstanding their resolution to talk business and not poetry, the promoters cannot tear themselves away from their "tempting theme of locality," and so they proceed to quote from Burton—"The Holy Land, whenever provided "with railways and tramways, will offer the "happiest blending of the ancient and modern "world; it will become another Egypt with "the distinct advantages of a superior climate "and far nobler races of men. . . . A long "and happy life is still before it, the life which "shall be called into being by the appliances "of a later civilisation." After leaving the Valley of Sharon the line is to pass through Ramleh, the Valley of Ajalon, Kirjath-Jearim, the Valley of Es Sumt, thence to Jerusalem, Bethlehem, and Hebron, whence it will skirt the southern shore of the Dead Sea, and on to Tufileh. This terminates the bit which, by the free use of celebrated Biblical names, may be supposed to be a strong temptation to capitalists; and, after leaving Tufileh, the line is to emerge upon what has been generally supposed to be an inhospitable desert, but which the promoters look upon with a very kindly eye. It is to traverse Nufood, "which is one of the richest "pastures of Arabia," and by this time it will be in what the Arabs call "the belly of Arabia—a "level district which is admirably adapted for "railway construction, being a vast green "valley between barren plains and hillocks." When Nufood is passed Dahna, according to the "extraordinary geographical ideas of the "promoters, is entered upon. "The Dahna "land is very extensive," and this beautiful "and delicious country is called Dahna "after the variety of sweet herbs which "grow there and perfume the whole atmosphere." Contrary to general experience, it appears that "the land is by no means devoid of inhabitants." The promoters seem here, however, afraid that they may be suspected of overstating their case, and so they admit that "many parts "are, it is true, only used as resorts by the "Bedouins for pasturing cattle." The first town met with is one in the Valley of Sirhan; and "further east," which probably means at a very great distance, the large and fertile Valley of Jal Algard contains a city of considerable dimensions. One of the attractions of Algard —to which of course the capitalists will give the greatest attention—is that "large open "spaces abound where the people assemble in the "evening to listen to the singing, as the natives "are very proficient musicians, the inhabitants "are very hospitable, and most of the houses "are provided with a large coffee room where "stranger are received and guests are lodged." In the promoters' opinion these matters "it is quite "proper and important to note and even dwell "upon, as they refute the idea which may be "conceived from the examination of ordinary "maps that this district is barren." The Chief in this part of the world is the Sheikh of Shammar, and although the promoters can scarcely be expected to have consulted the views of the Sheikh upon the subject, they are nevertheless of opinion that "there would be no difficul-"ty in passing a line through his territory if "even he were more powerful and inclined to "offer resistance, though such resistance is, we "know, never long maintained against rail-"ways constructed even through the wilderness "of savages." The ends of the railway are said to be favourably circumstanced as regards labour, both material and labour being plentiful on the north of the Euphrates, while the men at the south of Arabah and Maan are "extremely industrious, "willing, and powerful men." The promoters think also that the grain trade that would be attracted to Grain, at the head of the Persian Gulf, would be very large, and in a few years would be most important, "while the trade "expected at Bagdad to support the Euphrates "Valley Line would only have to descend that "river and be brought by a short rail to Grain to "be as equally available for the Jaffa, Jerusalem, "and Persian Gulf Railway." The promoters conclude their prospectus with the remark that "the assistance of Persia may be relied upon in "this project, and that of Turkey will not be "withheld, as she has expressed before her good "will and support towards any English project of "railway to the Persian Gulf." As no part of the line is to pass through Persia, it is difficult to understand what that impoverished country could have to say to the scheme one way or another.

The prospectus altogether is a very sanguine piece of writing. It is quite above such mere details as statistics or estimates. It gives the public no idea as to how the estimate of eight millions has been arrived at, it hints in the gentlest manner possible at improvements which will have to be made at Jaffa (which is apparently no harbour at all), and says nothing about certain heavy works which must be carried out in the mountainous districts that lie between the coast and Jerusalem. So far as we can judge, the line has never been surveyed, and somebody has only been amusing himself with drawing a straight black line from the Dead Sea to the Persian Gulf, calling it a practicable route, and then inviting the attention of capitalists towards it. If one could believe the prospectus, there never was such a splendid country as Arabia; instead of being a howling waste in great parts, it is all a lovely garden with houses in it where people play music and keep coffee-houses. It is quite evident that the promoters know nothing whatever of the country through which they have proposed to run their railway. Had they referred to Palgrave, who is probably the most trustworthy writer of recent times on Arabia, they would have found that their lovely and smiling Nefood is a desert, "desolate and hopeless in its barren waves," and that Dahna, instead of being a "beautiful and delicious country," is a waste where neither shrub nor blade of grass can find root, and where there is no trace of man. In fact, the whole country is alike killing to man and beast. The description which Palgrave gives of the Nefood to the north of Djebel Shomer (which is the particular Nefood that is meant by the promoters) is one of the most remarkable in his book about his Arabian travels. Appropriately introducing it with a quotation from the "Inferno," here is the picture that he draws of the Nefood:—

> Much had we heard of them from Bedouins and countrymen, so that we had made up our minds to something very terrible and very impracticable But the reality, especially in these dog-days, proved worse than aught heard or imagined. We were now traversing an immense ocean of loose reddish sand unlimited to the eye, and heaped up in enormous ridges running parallel to each other from North to South, undulation after undulation, each swell two or three hundred feet in average height, with slant sides and rounded crests furrowed in every direction by the capricious gales of the desert. In the depths between the traveller finds himself as it were imprisoned in a suffocating sand pit, hemmed in by burning walls on every side; while at other times, while labouring up the slope, he overlooks what seems a vast sea of fire, swelling under a heavy monsoon wind, and ruffled by a cross-blast into little red hot waves. Neither shelter nor rest for eye or limb amid torrents of light and heat poured from above on an answering glare reflected below.
>
> Tale scendeva l'eternale ardore;
> Onde la rena s'accendea com'esca
> Sotto focile, a doppiar lo dolore.
>
> Add to this the weariness of long summer days of toiling—I might better say wading—through the loose and scorching soil, on drooping half-stupefied beasts, with few and interrupted hours of sleep at night, and no rest by day because no shelter, little to eat and less to drink, while the tepid and discoloured water in the skins rapidly diminishes even more by evaporation than by use, and a vertical sun, such a sun, strikes blazing down till clothes, baggage, and housings all take the smell of burning, and scarce permit the touch. "Were this eternal it were hell," said I to my comrade, who, drooping on his camel, gave no answer. The boisterous gaiety of the Bedouins was soon expended, and scattered, one to front, another behind, each pursued his way in a silence only broken by the angry snarl of the camels when struck, as they often were, to improve their pace.

Palgrave's description of the Dahna (which means the "red desert," and not, as the poetic promoters have it, a land remarkable for aromatic herbs) is equally terrible, and we should have been constrained to publish it for the benefit of those who might be misled by the Jaffa Jerusalem prospectus were it not for the fact that the line, as sketched, cannot possibly go near the Dhana (or great Sandy Desert), which has nothing to do with the Syrian Desert, filling as it does the greater portion of Eastern, Central, and Southern Arabia. We should have said more about this prospectus if we had felt it necessary to do so; but as Government is not likely to give its sanction to a wild and superficial scheme that does not give a single figure in support of any of its statements, and men of business are equally unlikely to give away their money to the Jaffa and Jerusalem Railway simply because it happens to run through Ajalon, where Joshua's moon once stood still, and several other equally wonderful places, we feel that we have done enough in merely drawing attention to the principal portions of the project. The scheme will have to be much more elaborate before it can compete with the well-digested proposals for a Euphrates Valley Railway.

THE *contretemps* at the late Races at the Imperial Assemblage, better known as the "Touchstone case," forms a fitting episode in the history of a race meeting the arrangements of which appear to have been for the most part the very incarnation of mismanagement. We have hitherto abstained from making any comments on this painful affair, which has caused such consternation amongst racing men, because we were anxious to avoid giving any expression of opinion till we had heard the evidence of disinterested witnesses. Several statements of such are now before us, and we are almost struck dumb with astonishment. That a body of gentlemen, selected for their age, social position, amiability, or for any other reasons disconnected with a knowledge of racing laws, should, when left to their own unguided resources, make mistakes, is an event for which racing men must always be prepared, and for which they should make due allowances; but that any body of stewards should, through the agency of their own representatives, commit the most grievous blunders in the flagging out of a course, and then visit the sins of their own ignorance and mismanagement on the shoulders of an unoffending owner, is a proceeding so monstrous that we must decline to recognize its legality even at the bidding of so distinguished a body of gentlemen as the Delhi stewards. The circumstances of the case are briefly as follow:—Seven horses started for the United Service Steeplechase. Riders were shown round the course on the day officially advertised, at which time there were no flags up. Here was the first blunder. What business has the representative of a body of stewards, acting in his official capacity, to show riders round a course before it has been properly flagged out? Here at once are all the elements of a good row. The same mistake has been made before over and over again, and almost invariably with the same result—a dispute, and, where the stewards do not know their business, an honest man robbed of his just rights. However, to continue our narrative; in the absence of the flags their whereabouts was pointed out, and the riders were informed that they were to go *outside* them. On the first day of the races on which the dispute took place two steeplechases were run off, the first being the Railway Plate, the course for which, with the exception of one fence, was exactly the same as that for the United Service Cup, and the three flags, which had since the Secretary showed the riders round been put up, were exactly the same for both races. On the horses being marshalled at the post for this race, the starter, Captain Roberts, who was also a steward, and who, if the Bengal papers can be believed, appears to be a very paragon of excellence in all matters appertaining to race meetings, informed the riders distinctly that the flags had been put up merely for the purpose of indicating bad ground which it would be better for them to avoid that no one would be disqualified for ignoring them, and that any and all of the riders might, if they so felt inclined, pay no attention to them, but make any line they liked from fence to fence; and he added with emphasis that he made this statement officially as a steward. On the strength of these instructions the rider of Jack, the winning horse, Captain Humphrey, did ignore two out of the three flags going *inside* them, and as a matter of fact no objection was made to his so doing, and he had moreover the stakes paid over to him, the stewards thereby recognising the authority of Captain Roberts as their representative to give the final instructions regarding the flags, *notwithstanding that those instructions were diametrically opposed to those given by Major Hill previously* when he was showing the riders officially round the course. So far so good, and now comes the extraordinary part of the business. As the stewards had recognised the right of Captain Roberts as starter to alter the original official instructions given by Major Hill as to the flags in the Railway Plate, it naturally occurred to the riders of the horses in the United Service Cup, when they were called upon to face the starter, to ascertain whether the alteration in the arrangement made by Captain Roberts regarding the passing of the flags was to be applicable to their race as well as to the Railway Plate which had just been run off, and inquiries were accordingly made at the weighing place and the starting post. Captain Roberts emphatically informed them, as he had done the riders in the previous race, that it was optional for them to pass the flags on *whichever side they pleased*, and that they had been placed in their positions merely for the purpose of warning riders off the bad ground, on which it was suggested by some of the riders that to avoid mistakes it would be better to remove the flags altogether, to which Captain Roberts declined to give his assent. Captain Roberts' orders regarding the flags have been proved unmistakably by the riders of six out of seven of the horses that started, evidence which has been further strengthened by the testimony of one or two owners and other outsiders, and as a matter of fact six out of the seven horses which started for the race in question totally ignored the flags, and took their own line from fence to fence; the only exception being Captain Wallace, the rider and owner of Stanley. On the strength of the instructions given by Captain Roberts at the starting post, which, after the support he had received in the previous race on exactly the same question, were naturally looked upon as authoritative, Mr. Elliot, the rider and owner of Touchstone, took his own line between the fences and not being particularly solicitous about the jeopardy of his neck, like all men who can ride, went on that good old axiom that the shortest distance between any two given points is a straight line, and accordingly passed on the *inside* instead of the outside of the flags; he won the race with consummate ease by 150 yards, and after fairly winning his money was, after a hurried inquiry into the case, disqualified by the local stewards, and the race awarded to Captain Wallace's Stanley. On what grounds these gentlemen based their decision is beyond the limits of human knowledge to comprehend, and we can only suppose that they formed it on the evidence of Captain Roberts, the starter, who, we believe, denied the fact that he had authorized the riders to ignore the flags. The decision of the starter, if supported by his assistant, is, no doubt, final on the flat; but this rule refers of course as to whether there was a start or not; and the case bears a very different aspect when the starter combines with his duties on the flat the functions of steward, and where he was, as in the present case, the representative of the body of stewards in regard to pointing out the line of country to be traversed. In a matter of this kind we should ourselves prefer the evidence of six riders to that of one starter, even if he was such a valuable member of the racing community as Captain Roberts appears universally admitted to be. It should be noted, moreover, though we make the remark without in the least wishing to disparage Captain Roberts, for whom we have the highest respect, that he was *interested* in Stanley, having backed him in the lotteries. Had the stewards disqualified Jack for not going *outside* the flags in the Railway Plate, there might have been some excuse for their decision in the case of the United Service Cup; but having recognised Captain Roberts' authority to cancel previous orders in the first race by awarding the race to Jack, who went inside the flags, and then disqualifying Touchstone for doing exactly the same thing in the second race, they have not a leg to stand on. We will make no further remarks on this extraordinary case at present, as the decision of the local stewards has been appealed against, and the matter will shortly be referred to the stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club, and as fresh and strong evidence has been brought before them, which the hurried nature of the local stewards' inquiry did not permit of being presented before, we doubt not the former will soon put an end to this scandal by reversing the decision of their local brethren, and if they would at the same time disqualify them from ever acting in that capacity again, and add as a rider that in future any official showing riders round before the flags were put up would be hanged, they would confer an inestimable boon on the racing community.

LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

THOSE who either have taken or who intend to take up a life assurance policy have doubtless duly considered the reasons which have been frequently urged by secretaries to life assurance companies and philanthropists, for securing families from the destitution which might often overwhelm them if the head and bread-winner were suddenly removed by death. A repetition of the inducements to life assurance need not now be made; they are obvious. The only questions that remain for consideration are the annual cost of keeping up a life policy and the solvency of the company or association into whose possession the money is regularly paid, and whose directors undertake to pay the sum assured when the time comes for doing so. Since the collapse of the Albert Life Office and the serious losses caused thereby attempts have been successfully made to establish life assurance offices in India, whose business is entirely confined to this country. The main reason for doing so is that if the funds from which life policies are paid be in London or any other part of the United Kingdom, they may be all used in meeting the liabilities of the office there, and there may be no funds for Indian policy-holders, or, if there be any funds accumulated in India, they may be all sent home to be used there. This last-named probability hangs over all offices in India, whose head office is in England, and, what is of first rate importance to all policy-holders in India, the point still remains undecided—whether funds ostensibly secured to Indian policy-holders could be held for their benefit, whatever might happen to the head office in England. This point, however, might be left unnoticed if the policy-holders in India have entire confidence in the stability of the London office. The question of rates of premium is really the one that *cæteris paribus*, most concerns assurers in India; low rates at once attract attention; and the office that can give assurers the greatest advantages in the cost of the annual premium on a life policy is likely to issue a larger number of policies than any other. By way of ascertaining the opinions entertained by experienced persons of the value of life in India, we will make a comparison between the rates of premium charged by the two life assurance companies established only in India—the Indian Life Assurance Company (Limited), whose head office is at Meerut, and the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company (Limited), whose office is in Bombay; and the two Indian offices whose head offices are in London—the Standard Life Assurance Company of London, and the Positive Government Security Life Assurance, whose head office is in London. The following table shows the rates charged by the two Indian offices named, to secure Rs. 1,000, payable at death. The sums stated represent the yearly payments without profits:—

Oriental Government Security Life Assurance. Age.		yearly. R.	A.	P.	Indian Life Assurance. Age.		yearly. R.	A.	P.
20	....	27	0	0	20	....	28	5	4
25	....	29	11	3	25	....	30	8	8
30	....	32	6	5	30	....	33	10	0
35	....	36	0	0	35	....	38	10	0
40	....	40	8	0	40	....	45	0	0
45	....	45	14	5	45	....	52	14	8
50	....	53	1	8	50	....	62	13	4

The Indian Life Office has lately reduced its rates; they are shown in the above table. The two following tables show the rates charged by the two London offices—the Standard Life Office and the Positive Government Security Life Office. The figures of the Standard are given in pounds sterling, but we have put them into rupees at 2s. the rupee. The Positive rates are the same as advertised by the Company, but we should add that the head office in London have just determined, under actuarial advice to add 20 per cent. to the rates charged on lives resident in India, from the 1st January 1877; so that one-fifth has to be added to the rates of the Positive in the subjoined table, but these rates up to the age of 40 are still lower, we believe, than the average of the recently reduced Indian rates of five leading life offices with branches established in India. The rates below are in the case of the Standard without profits, and in that of the Positive office with profits:—

Standard Life Office. Age.	Rs.	A.	P.	Positive Life Office. Age.	Rs.	A.	P.
20	28	9	4	20	20	2	8
25	30	12	0	25	22	12	8
30	33	14	0	30	26	0	0
36	39	14	0	35	29	15	4
40	45	5	0	40	34	14	0
46	54	7	0	45	40	14	0
50	62	6	0	50	48	2	8

Thus the Positive, even with 20 per cent. added to original rates, is still the office which charges the lowest rates and they are enhanced by the addition of "with profits;" if they were "without profits" they would be lower still. As to the stability of the Positive we need say nothing more now than that the Company is passing through a crisis in its affairs, the probable result of which is not yet apparent. The rates of the Indian Life Office are nearly the same as those of the Standard; if the difference of exchange be added to the Standard's rates the rates of the Indian Life Office will be lower than those of the Standard. The noticeable feature for assurers is that, with the exception of the Positive, the older established offices are reducing their rates on Indian lives, the Indian Life Office has lately done so, and the Standard has also done so. Competition has without doubt been the primary cause of this downward movement, the bold proceeding of the Positive to take all lives in India at European rates having drawn attention to the value of lives in India which had not before been bestowed on that point. The Oriental Life Office, however, maintains the low rates fixed at starting and by very economical and prudent management has been so far very successful. There is a feature about the Oriental which should be noticed. If a policy holder wishes to be insured at English rates, the difference between those and Indian rates is allowed to be a debt on the policy at compound interest. Should the policy-holder live till the amount of his premiums, with compound interest at 3 per cent., is equal to the sum assured, the debt is then cancelled and he will be in the same position as if he had been a resident in England instead of India.

NATURE OF THE INVESTIGATION TO BE MADE BY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE DURING HIS MISSION TO THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Public Works Department,
Bombay Castle, 26th January 1877.

Memorandum from the Additional Secretary to the Government of India, No. 45 B., dated 16th January 1876.

Forwards, for information, copy of a letter, No. 45, of the 16th January, addressed by the Government of India, Department of Revenue Agriculture, and Commerce, to the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, Bart, K. C. S. I., communicating certain observations containing the general views of the Government of India on some of the most important questions with which he will have to deal during his mission to the distressed districts of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor in Council has had under consideration the Minutes addressed to the Government of India by Sir Richard Temple on the 9th and 12th instant, conveying his impressions on the state of matters connected with the Famine in this Presidency, as formed on the information he was able to obtain from Bombay Officers during his rapid journey from the North-West Provinces, and during his stay at Sholapur.

2. The views expressed in these Minutes agree, on almost all points, with those which this Government has throughout enunciated, and endeavoured to carry out; and the Government feel it due to themselves to state clearly the principal cause of defects indicated as existing in the system of relief in this Presidency.

3. So far back as the 16th October 1876, they announced that they had for six weeks been spending money on Minor Works, which they were satisfied were entirely inadequate to meet the serious demands they must inevitably encounter. They added—"His Excellency in Council is clearly of opinion that in all cases in which with due regard to sanitation, and other local circumstances, it may be found practicable, it will be far more convenient, and in the end far more economical, to select for relief works those of considerable magnitude, which have been well examined and approved, though unavoidably postponed, on which the labours of large bodies of men can be advantageously concentrated. There may be cases in which it may be necessary to have recourse to isolated works of a trifling nature; but these should, as far as possible, form the exceptions."

4. About this time, in consequence of the departure of His Excellency the Viceroy on tour, the administration of the Government of India fell into the hands of the President in Council; and in the reply addressed to the Government of Bombay by his direction, on the 25th October 1876, is to be found the origin of the embarrassment with which this Government has had to contend, and of the defects of system which Sir Richard Temple is understood to notice.

5. In that letter, after reviewing what was believed to be the condition of the distressed Districts, and pointing out how they should be dealt with, the President in Council intimated that, "the remarks of the Collector of Poona, as to the inexpediency of collecting large gangs away from their homes on large works, have the full concurrence of the Government of India." The Collector of Poona had observed,—"I am strongly of opinion that as many small works should be undertaken as possible. I much fear that the collection of large numbers of people in localities where they must live in great discomfort and without shelter, may lead to the outbreak of disease, which it would be difficult to combat," —and he added, speaking of prickly pear clearance, "it would certainly be more popular, because it would not take people away from their homes." It is not too much to say that, at the present time, there is nothing which more obviously requires to be checked, than the "popularity of" the relief works.

6. The position was still further complicated by the President in Council, in the same letter, inviting the attention of this Government to a Resolution of the Government of India of the 18th February 1875, the 12th para. of which contained the following passage: "The experience of former famines with respect to the advantage of opening public works, especially at an early stage of the distress, has been fully confirmed. Large works should be opened at once, small local works subsequently, as the necessity for them arises."

7. This letter was followed by further communications setting forth the objections of the President in Council to several of the larger works recommended by the Bombay Government, and, as a consequence, the Government was reduced to greater dependence on the small works, of which the effect is now evident.

8. About the middle of December, His Excellency the Viceroy arrived in Bombay, and on the 20th December, in replying to an address from the Chamber of Commerce he observed,—"I gladly take this opportunity to express the satisfaction of the Government of India with the manner in which the Government of Bombay is grappling with the difficult task imposed upon it. The principles avowed by that Government as those which will guide its action, appear to me to be generally sound and excellent."

9. On the same day on which these words were uttered, the Government of Bombay received a letter dated the 15th December, communicating the dissatisfaction of the President in Council with their measures on several points, and again urging the prosecution of Minor Works.

10. This letter was subsequently much modified, and in that form, though still dated the 15th December, was not received in Bombay until the 11th instant.

11. Sir Richard Temple has since been formally deputed to examine and criticize the proceedings in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay. The instructions to him, his Reports, and the Despatches with which the latter have been transmitted to the Secretary of State have been immediately published. With the tone and spirit in which those Reports have thus far been framed, His Excellency in Council is quite satisfied. But he claims the right in cases in which this Government is concerned, to supplement them with the information necessary to the full understanding of the bearings of the case; and having thus, in the present instance, explained the chief cause of the defects to which Sir Richard Temple has alluded, His Excellency sees with pleasure that, by the publication of the instructions to him as well as of his minutes, all points of difference with regard to the mode of relief have been removed, and that subject to certain conditions, the Government of Bombay may, with confidence, use its best endeavours to carry out the policy, which it from the first advocated, and which is now accepted by all,

M. K. KENNEDY, Major-General, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

EMPLOYMENT OF DISTRESSED PEOPLE ON RELIEF WORKS.

EXTRACT from the proceedings of Government in the Public Works Department, dated 26th January 1877.

RESOLUTION.—By Resolution No. 26 E.—93, of the 18th instant, His Excellency the Governor in Council approved of certain orders issued by the Revenue Commissioner Southern Division, prescribing the mode of dealing with labourers employed on relief works, who might think fit to leave them from dissatisfaction with the rules laid down by Government for regulating the rate of wages.

2. By those orders, the village officers were directed to "take care that no person is allowed, through obstinacy, to die of starvation." This injunction was quite in conformity with the principle on which the Government was then acting, *viz*, that no person was to be allowed to die of starvation, if it was in the power of the Government to prevent it. But His Excellency in Council now observes that, in the instructions issued by the Government of India to Sir R. Temple on the 16th instant, the following very important qualification is introduced: "Even for an object of such paramount importance as the preservation of life, it is obvious that there are limits which are imposed upon us by the facts with which we have to deal."

3. The letter in question does not lay down any general principles by which the District Officers should be guided in refusing the aid needed to preserve life; and His Excellency in Council would view with satisfaction the issue of supplementary instructions on that point. In the meantime, however, he feels convinced that in no case could assistance be more properly refused, than in that of a man who wilfully and deliberately refuses to render the reasonable equivalent demanded by the Government for the means of subsistence which it is ready to afford him.

4. It is, therefore, ordered, in modification of the instructions issued by the Revenue Commissioner, that in the case of an individual refusing to perform work which he is capable of doing, on the terms fixed by Government, no relief shall be afforded him at the public expense during the continuance of such refusal.

M. K. KENNEDY, Major-General, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

THE BAR AT THE SAILORS' HOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to say shortly through your columns that there is one reason in itself sufficient to do away with the bar in the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, which is, that the palatial building at the head of the Bunder is called a *Home*.

Q.

Bombay, 26th Jan.

THE BAR SCANDAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is one consideration which you have omitted from your able article of Monday last as to the High Court scandal. It is well established that Mr. Mayhew's chief object was to prevent the marriage. The marriage was to take place on Saturday, December 30. This the Chief Justice admits he was told by Mr. Mayhew. *Ergo* Mr. Mayhew's fresh application should, and the Chief Justice knew that it should, be made before Saturday, December 30. If the Chief Justice did not think of leaving Bombay for nine days, where was the reason or necessity for contemplating the possibility of Mr. Mayhew appearing before *another* Judge, when his application, from the very nature of the case, must be made at the latest before the evening of the following day?

PERSIANUS.

Jan. 24.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOSAWUL JUNCTION, 24TH JAN.

SIR RICHARD MEADE, the Resident of Hyderabad, arrived here from Akola on Sunday night and left for Callian *en route* to Hyderabad early on the following morning. He was accompanied to Bhosawul by Captain C J. Lane, M. S. C., the Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway Police in the West Berar.

On Saturday, Waman Hurry, the station master at Nargaum, and a guard, named W. Barns, were tried under the Railway Act and fined Rs. 80 each, by the Railway Magistrate, for starting an up goods train towards Warrungaum without having obtained a correct "line clear report" from the signaller on duty on the 15th instant, whilst another down goods train had left from Warrungaum on the same line. Mr. J. Stewart the permanent way inspector, who happened to be on the line, at the time stopped the trains from coming in collision which would have, no doubt, resulted very seriously. Mr. H. H. Swan, the Assistant Traffic Manager, was present in the Court during the trial and Lieutenant C. L. Young, R. E., the Deputy Consulting Engineer in the Railway Department, was watching the case on behalf of Government.

On the morning of the 22nd instant an up goods train ran into another train which was standing in the stationyard at Ghotee and several loaded waggons were smashed. The guard of the former and the engine driver of the latter train were seriously hurt, and the driver has since, I hear, died in the hospital at Egutpoora from the effects of the injuries he received.

Again, the night before last the up Nagpore passenger train met with an accident between Nargaum and Warrungaum stations. Fortunately none of the passengers were hurt except Mr. J Markham, the head guard of the train, who had his right leg badly fractured. He is now lying in the Railway Company's hospital and is in a precarious state.

The number of railway accidents on this district seems to be on the increase from the beginning of the present year. An up goods train on the 13th instant went off the line between Mortozapore and Borgaum stations and about half a dozen grain waggons were smashed to pieces. The guard (W. Barns) of the train narrowly escaped from meeting with his death at the time. News has just reached me of the death of poor guard Markham.

Mr. W.H. Propert, C.S., the Collector and Magistrate of the district, together with Major O. Probyn, the Commandant of the Khandeish Bheel Corps, is now at Ghorujgaum, a place well-known to *shikarees*. They will probably return on Saturday next.

A case—O'Keeffe *vs.* Grimshaw—is, I am informed, to come off in the Court of the Railway Magistrate on the 27th instant. Mr. F. Grimshaw, the permanent way inspector, has been charged with letting loose his dog which bit the wife of Mr. J. O'Keeffe, the carriage examiner.

Mr. C. E. G. Crawford, C. S., our newly appointed Railway Magistrate is, I am told, to be transferred to Sholapore shortly, in order to assist the Collector there during the present Deccan Famine.

We had heavy showers of rain on the evening of Saturday and Sunday. The villages around this division are said to have been visited with hail storm on those days. The epidemic of small-pox is still prevalent in the native town.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

FALL OF RAIN IN OOMRAWUTTEE DISTRICT.

OOMRAWUTTEE, 26TH JAN.

Rain has fallen during the night, and the weather is again unsettled. At Akote there was also slight rain in the morning and more threatening.

THE FAMINE IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BANGALORE, 26TH JAN.

Sir Richard Temple has now visited all the Madras distressed districts with the exception of Chingleput, Nellore and Madras city. He proceeded to Madras from Madura yesterday by the mail train. Sir Richard Temple has not spared himself since his arrival in the Presidency; he has been at work day and night, inspecting relief works, the people employed on them and the accounts. He has been indefatigable in preaching economy to all district officers, urging upon them the necessity for the greatest economy compatible with the preservation of life. In all the districts, except the extreme south, expenditure has been excessive, life has been preserved but distress has been relieved, while Government direct that life only shall be provided for. This is what Sir Richard Temple has been preaching to Collectors all the time. He has written quantities of Minutes and other papers, all with the same object. Kurnool, Bellary, and Cuddapah are the worst districts, and the expense there has been extreme. No mistake can be made as to the persons who are to be relieved; the dress, features, and *tout ensemble* of the applicants will incontestably prove or disprove their assertion of suffering distress. Economy, moderation and caution are necessary watchwords hitherto overlooked. Economy of expenditure, moderation in affording relief, and caution in not hastily adopting questionable resources, such as the purchase of grain, must be regarded, otherwise financial difficulties must ensue. These principles Sir Richard Temple has unceasingly preached through the districts. The Government grain purchases were not required, and they have disturbed trade. Trade resources were sufficient, except perhaps in a few places in the south-east of the Madras Presidency. People should not be paid in grain; money should be given until the people return, saying "it is no use, we can't buy grain for this." Sir Richard did not advise remission of revenue in Madura; on the contrary, he opposes remission though he recognizes the possible necessity of suspension temporarily. He did not propose any expenditure till April or some other date, but enjoined the necessity of strict economy on all Collectors. The *Madras Mail* telegraph is entirely incorrect. Sir R. Temple is slightly knocked up by protracted exertions; he remains at Madras until Sunday night. He will travel by dawk through North Arcot and proceed to Vellore on the 29th instant; thence, probably, to Bangalore, having been invited by the Chief Commissioner. Undoubtedly great reductions must be made in expenditure to meet Government views; present expenditure is altogether excessive.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SIR HENRY ELLIOT'S FAREWELL TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN 26.

Sir H. G. Elliot, replying to a farewell address presented to him prior to his departure from Constantinople, expressed his firm belief in the future of the Turkish Empire.

COMING REFORMS IN TURKEY.

The Sublime Porte announces its intention to introduce, of its own free will, the reforms demanded by the Great Powers.

It is stated that Russia intends to propose that the Great Powers should continue one common action regarding the Eastern Question.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, 26TH JAN.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's s. s. Teheran, with the outward London mails of the 12 h inst., left here for Bombay at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

LONDON, 25TH JAN., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollers	5 11-16d.
Exchange on India	1s. 10 3-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	88¼
4½ per cent. do.	88¾
5½ per cent. do.	92¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	96¼
5 per cent. French Rente 1872	107¼.
Bar Silver	58.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£13 700 000	Inc.	£300 000
Bills Discounted	£17 800,000	Inc.	£100,000
Bullion	£27,200,000	Dec.	£200,000

Proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities, 45⅞

The sum of £150,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for France.

Departures—Ganges and Memfi.

LINE REPORTS.—26TH JANUARY.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line right to London.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Market weak.

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 10 to 1-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 10 5-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 10¾.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 10⅞ to 7-16d.	,,
Sovereigns	Rs. 11-4-6 each.	

FRONTIER NEWS.

PUNJAB AND FRONTIER PRESS AGENCY.

LAHORE, 22ND JAN.

OUR latest from the Frontier is of date as late as the 18th instant.

Our correspondent from Rawul Pindee states that the bustle and excitement in connection with the Pindee field force continues unabated; the utmost enthusiasm prevails among the officers and men, despite the hardships that are anticipated, the most disagreeable of which will be the extreme cold and wet, to guard against which waterproof clothing and blankets are in great requisition. Although the destination of the force is still withheld from the general public, numerous officers are volunteering from all parts of the country to serve with the force, so that the Chief will experience no difficulty in choosing proper men for the work in hand. The Chief will, it is reported, proceed down the frontier after visiting Kohat; but this, like a number of other reports started, is disregarded. It is to be hoped that the strict secrecy that prevails in all that Government undertakes has in this case some cogent reason, as it is most unsatisfactory not only to the curious, but also to those who will eventually have to take a part in the expedition, inasmuch as it precludes their making timely arrangements for comforts and necessaries such as the nature and climate of the country they are bound for may require.

General Keyes leaves this in a day or two for Kohat, and it is generally believed that the command of the force will devolve upon him; others, however, maintain that Sir Frederick Haines himself will assume command. His Excellency arrived here this morning, and will in consequence of the wet weather, we hear, not leave for Attock till the 20th, whence he will be towed down the river to Kooshalgarh, reaching Kohat on the 21st. After all it appears that H. M.'s 17th Regiment do not go with the column, but are to remain behind to guard Pindee.

A gunner, named Cook, of the D-13th R. A., met with his death accidentally on the night of the 15th, under circumstances which do not reflect credit on the P. W. D. or the military authorities. Cook, it appears, was last seen at the canteen at about 8 P. M. perfectly sober; after obtaining some meat for his dog from the coffeeshop, he was returning to barracks and fell head foremost into an open *pucca* drain, and fractured his skull. The bridge over this drain has a parapet scarcely a foot high, which, on a dark night, is no protection whatever; on the contrary, it serves to trip one up, and if the object of the constructors was to break our soldiers' necks, they have succeeded admirably. To make matters worse on our side of the bridge, here is a cesspool about 4 feet deep, and the unfortunate man would appear to have first struck his head against the edge of this cesspool and then fell into it head downwards; as it was raining heavily at the time, he was, of course, suffocated in the water that had gathered in it. The body was not discovered till 11 A. M. the following day, the cesspool being deep and entirely concealing it. This is not the first time that an accident has occurred through this drain, and it is to be hoped that the General Commanding will insist upon its being closed; indeed all the drains about the barracks should be covered over as otherwise accidents are likely to be very often expected on dark and rainy nights, especially as all soldiers are not members of a temperance society. The infantry and artillery lines are riddled with open drains, some as deep as 4 feet. One would fancy that from a sanitary point of view open drains are objectionable, as unless kept very clean, a certain amount of effluvia must arise, especially during the summer months.

The 11th N. I. had their annual regimental sports on the 15th. The programme was a good one and one which no doubt would have afforded considerable amusement had there been an opportunity of judging, which there was not, as the day turned out rainy and the sports had in consequence to be cut short. The number of European spectators was small, as many would not venture out at all for fear of getting a ducking.

We have been very liberally supplied with rain for the last few days; it commenced raining on the 15th and did not cease till yesterday morning.

THE NARROW GAUGE RAILWAY TRANSPORT COMMITTEE.

THE following particulars of the results of experiments made by this Committee at Agra will be read with interest:—

The Siege Train, 24 pounders, 10 inch howitzers, 10 inch mortars, &c. &c., have been carried on the ordinary ballast-waggons, metre gauge, at a speed of 25 miles an hour. The test was very satisfactory. The loading was done from a side platform and accomplished without difficulty.

The Heavy Field Battery of 18 pounders and 8 inch mortars, with their travelling carriages, have been carried with similar success.

Various suggestions and alterations have been made to increase the carrying capacity of the horse waggons, and it is thought that the present waggon can accommodate three horses instead of two as formerly. Experiments are also in hand for converting a third class carriage readily into an ambulance, and tests have been applied to the different ideas with a train in motion.

Photographs have been taken of some of the more interesting results.

The Committee are hard at work and have been employed daily out of doors from 10 to 4.

A CONTEMPORARY mentions a rumour which has obtained currency in Bombay that the Duke of Buckingham has resigned, and that he will be succeeded in the Governorship of Madras by Sir Richard Temple. We heard of this rumour some days ago, but the inquiries we made satisfied us that it is quite baseless.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has made his way far to the south of Madras. Our special correspondent telegraphs that he had an interview with him yesterday at Erode Junction, between Salem and Trichinopoly.

WE hear from Khandeish that there have been heavy rain and hail storms along the railway line and throughout the Collectorate. In some places the rain was very heavy, and the hailstones were the size of walnuts. There were two high floods in the Puirna; and the Taptee rose four feet. Great damage has been done to the pan and watermelon plantations and to the grain stored in the grain yards. The "rabi" crop also, which, contrary to all expectation had revived owing to the cold and cloudy weather, has suffered severely, having in many places been beaten into the black soil by the heavy hailstones. Small-pox is raging around Mulkapur, along the line, and in many of the large towns throughout Khandeish. Prices still continue low, but how long they will remain so is the problem. Until prices begin to rise again no fears are entertained for the safety of the people. The weather is unusually cold and very cloudy, and fever is very prevalent.

THE Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, is adjourned to Friday, the 16th proximo at mid-day.

IT is said that Private Chillock, 3rd Hussars, who shot his wife dead on New Year's Day at Mhow, will not be handed over to the civil powers for trial, but will be tried by a general court-martial, which will shortly be convened at Mhow.

THE quantity of cotton shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports during the month of December 1876, amounted to 15,693½ bales, weighing 61,51,600 lbs. or 7,846-3-7 candies, of the value of Rs. 14,41,997.

A CENTRAL news telegram published in the English papers says that Sir Titus Salt died at his seat, Crow's Nest, at a quarter before one o'clock on the afternoon of December 29th. His death was expected, and all the members of the family were present. Sir Titus was seventy-three years of age.

IT is said that considerable reductions are likely to be made in the office of the Compiler of Postal Accounts in March next, in consequence of the conversion of several district post offices in the Mofussil, hitherto subordinate to the disbursing post offices, into branch establishments. Out of upwards 300 post offices in the North-Western Provinces, some 26 have already been, or will shortly be, so converted as an experimental measure.

THE following paragraph is taken from the *Indian Mirror*:—"The annual Brahmo procession in Calcutta, on Sunday last, was very successful. The songs composed for the occasion were most soul-stirring and sung with great fervour and enthusiasm. It was an interesting sight to witness a procession of so many educated natives passing through the streets of Calcutta, chanting the name of the All-Holy. It is rather a singular coincidence that the Brahmo procession should be followed this year so closely by the Mohorrum procession."

THE Hon'ble A. Eden, Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, has granted an extension for two and a half years of Mr. Roberts' services in the Stamps and Stationery Department. Sir R. Temple had directed that Mr. Roberts should retire under the 55 years' rule, and, we are told by a contemporary, the notice gazetting Mr. Roberts out of his appointment was actually in type, and was to have appeared in a few hours, when an order from the Lieutenant-Governor directing its withdrawal was received. Mr. Roberts is a very popular man in Calcutta and his enforced retirement, which Sir R. Temple insisted upon, was owing to Mr. Roberts' sturdy opposition to Sir S. Hogg in Municipal matters. Mr. Eden has, however, prevented a good public servant, who is well able to do his works from being lost to the State.

Indian Public Opinion publishes the following paragraph on frontier affairs:—"It is known through a creditable source that the Commissioner of Peshawur has proposed peace with the Afreedees who have been requested to show a token of peace which should be undisturbed for six years at least, and also to give a guarantee that the Kohat Pass should be open as before, and the Afreedees should get their usual pay. It is not as yet known whether the Afreedees have acceded to the terms. On the other hand it is rumoured by the British troops that the English Government contemplate an invasion of the Afreedees in March next, will punish them severely for their raids in our territory. This seems to be more probable as preparations are being made in every part of the province for some great undertaking."

WE may hope very soon (the *Academy* says) to have the reports of authorized and competent scholars on the astonishing discoveries of Dr. Schliemann at Mycenæ, the site having been visited within the last week or two by Professor Curtius, who is in Greece for the winter as well as by M. Evstratiades, the Athenian Ephoros of public monuments; each of whom, we understand, has drawn up reports on the subject. Meantime we may warn our readers that not by any means all the things discovered by Dr. Schliemann belong to the heroic age, as he seems to think. This, however, will in no way lessen the gratitude due to him for his energy and his brilliant success. It is, we believe, arranged that the fruits of his new excavations shall be placed within a very early date on public exhibition at Athens. We learn that the operations at Mycenæ are now, for we do not know what reason, suspended, and that Dr. Schliemann has left the site.

THE London correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* writes as follows:—"It would be a most serious thing to interfere with the designation of regiments and to re-number as there is a proposal to do. British commanders have always prided themselves on the *esprit de corps* pervading all ranks of the forces placed in their charge. We ought to be careful not to stamp out that most valuable attribute. But we run the serious risks by introducing measures for the severing of cherished associations. The men of the 57th Regiment only require to be reminded of what the old 57th of Wellington's day did at Albuhera to rally themselves and stand manfully by their colours to the last. But presuming the suggested re-numbering be carried out, would the men of the 56th or whatever number by which the 57th may in future be known, regard the new designation in the same light as did those who belonged to the good old corps. No, the new 57th would really have no connection with the old. I should most strongly oppose so unnecessary a measure, as I know full well for what purposes the change is recommended. Better would it be to modify the localisation system than to have recourse to so questionable an expedient."

THE *China Mail* gives the following account of the accident by which four lives were lost of men belonging to H. M. S. Newcastle on her voyage from Hongkong to Singapore:—

The version of the affair we have received says that on the 13th Dec. a petty officer, named Miles, while heaving the log, by some means fell overboard—the ship then (at 3 p.m.) going about 8½ knots. A midshipman, named Wingfield at once jumped overboard to help Miles, and was followed by two seamen, while a life-buoy was let go. By the time the ship was hove to and a boat lowered, the vessel would be about a mile and a quarter from the spot where the accident took place. To row back this distance against wind and sea would have probably taken an hour, as the boat was undermanned, two of her crew having been pulled out in lowering. At the same time the sea is described as having been "not very bad," the temperature of the water was 81 degrees, and the three noble fellows who sprang to the rescue are spoken of as the best swimmers in the ship. This being so, considerable surprise is said to have been felt on board when Captain Douglas recalled the boat within half an hour of its despatch; and upon its return (about 1½ hour after the accident) gave orders to resume the voyage. Our correspondent even says that one of the officers suggested to the captain the advisability of beating back, and that the suggestion was unfavourably received. The three swimmers are said by good authorities to have been men well able to keep afloat for six hours; and poor Wingfield was last seen tying a life-collar round Miles' neck and blowing it out. This sad affair has cast a gloom over the ship, and general regret was felt in Singapore that so much that was unsatisfactory hung about the whole business. We sincerely trust that a very different account may yet be given of the accident, explaining some of the circumstances which at present seem to be so inexplicable. One of the poor fellows drowned, named Hesk had already got a Humane Society's medal and clasp.

THE Calcutta *Daily News* writes as follows about trains at Lady Lytton's drawing room which was to take place last evening:—"We understand that the appointment of the drawing-room concurrently with the Mohorrum is likely to prove rather unfortunate. The last notification as to trains has come so unexpectedly that it is impossible to comply with the requirement as to these appendages. When the subject was first mooted, some ladies sent home for trains, which have since arrived. Hearing nothing more on the matter they concluded that the idea was abandoned. They therefore in some instances, sold their trains, and in others cut them up for 'babies frocks' or other economic uses. This was scarcely done when out came the last startling announcement that trains were to be worn. This has occasioned immense commotion in the charmed circles and amongst the milliners. But what has all this to do with the Mohorrum? Very much indeed. 'Thereby hangs a tail," as well as a train. Most of the tailors who make the drawing-room dresses are Mahomedans; and they cannot work during the Mohorrum. The trains cannot be made in time unless the drawing-room is postponed; and the whole affair is as complicated as the nursery tale in which a fire is called upon to burn the hatchet, which will not chop the stick, that will not beat the pig, that will not go over the bridge, and the old lady cannot get home to-night. There is a cry to Mr. Metcalfe,—'Prythee Commissioner stop the Mohorrum; the durzee will not ply the needle; the needle will not sew the dress; the dress will not be made this week; the train, will neither run nor trail, and my lady can't go to the drawing-room.' What is to be done? Lord Beaconsfield has 'educated' the country party into reform. Are the city ladies to be "trained" into the Empire? Or is the Mohorrum to be allowed to act as a "break" upon the starting of the train? The situation is grave. But we may say that ladies need not fear on this subject. They will not be 'sat upon' if they go without trains, but they may be trodden upon if they go with them."

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*, referring to the passage we quoted yesterday from the Punjab Administration Report on the state of the Frontier, says:—"The condition of the North West border of the Punjab, which is said to have been more peaceable and orderly during the year under report than at any time since annexation, is referred to with glowing satisfaction. But viewed with the light of recent events, and the boldness which has characterised the late raids and which even Government reticence cannot disguise; the good behaviour of the tribes which led Sir Henry Davies in the past year to draw such sanguine hopes for the future, may now perhaps appear to him to have been rather like the deceptive calmness of the ocean, before the rising tempest sweeps with destructive force over its surging billows. We believe it may be asserted that at no period since annexation was the state of the Frontier so troubled as it is now; and when travelling at night on the high road between Rawul Pindee and Nowshera is no longer considered safe; when the Hindu population around Peshawur are obliged to flock into the city to secure protection of life and property; and when shops are plundered and a police station attacked in such a place as Nowshera; we may well pause and ask Sir Henry Davies if he still maintains the success of the blockade system, and if he really hopes thereby to procure that ultimate submission of the tribes which will render the continuance of even such a mild preventive measure unnecessary? We fear that nothing short of a well organised military expedition, costly as it may prove, and a war of extermination, are the only successful means of preserving peace on the border. It was surely premature to speak of tranquillity of the independent tribes as proving that our friendly attitude towards them was appreciated in its proper spirit, or as establishing the wisdom of the conciliatory policy adopted by the Punjab Government. And it will devolve on the writer of the present year's Report to record the absolute failure of these bright hopes, while the additional experience of another year will have convinced the Government, we fancy, that it is useless to expect the Afreedees to become law-abiding neighbours, with whom we can carry on a peaceful trade, or maintain relations of a friendly character. We have surely had lessons enough to convince us that it is with the iron heel we must alone tread down these turbulent races, and that it is unmitigated folly to hope that we can curb their savage natures by a silken rein."

DIVINE SERVICE.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICE will be held at the following places during the coming week:—Falkland Road Hall, Byculla; No 2, Dean Lane, Fort; and at Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Monday, 7-30 p.m.; Thursday, 7-30 p.m. All persons are cordially invited.

CONVULSIONS IN TEETHING.—None but anxious Mothers know the worry of "Teething Time," and the nursery has no more innocent help than Mrs. Johnson's Soothing Syrup, which, applied to the Infant's Gums, relieves the pain and prevents convulsions. Free from any Narcotic. None genuine without the name of "Barclay & Sons, Farringdon street, London," is on the stamp. Sold by all Chemists at 2s. 9d. a bottle.—Agents TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY.

A SUGAR MANUFACTORY.—A sugar manufactory has been opened at Gundavee by the Baroda Government.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday, 20th Jan., was 53 feet and 5 tenths. In the corresponding week last year, it was 53 feet and 8 tenths.

A TICKET-COLLECTOR SENT TO JAIL.—The First Class Magistrate of Surat, Mr. G. G. Turner, sentenced a ticket collector at the Surat station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, named J. H. Smith, to three months' rigorous imprisonment for having embezzled some to money, being the fare of a return ticket.

THE POONA ENGINEERING COLLEGE.—We hear that the annual geological examination of the senior students of the Poona Engineering College has been made this year to the Guzerat districts. The trip, which lasted a week and was under the care of Professor S. Cooke, would have been to the Southern Mahratta Country but for the Famine.

PREPARATIONS AT PANGIM FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—According to the *Ultramar* a subscription list signed by the leading members of the community was being circulated among the residents of the city to give a grand reception to His Excellency the Governor General of Goa on his return from the Imperial Assemblage. The programme includes a ball be given in the Municipal Hall.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME.—The first annual general meeting of the Bombay Sailors' Home Society was held yesterday afternoon in the new building, Captain Henry in the chair. The Committee's report and the statement of accounts for the past year were adopted and passed unanimously. As a collateral issue the question of maintaining a "bar" at the Home was discussed in an animated debate, in which Brigadier General Gell took a prominent part. A full report of the proceedings will appear in our next issue.

FOUND DEAD.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Thursday at Sewree on view of the body of a Mahomedan man, name unknown. Deceased was found lying dead amongst some bushes near the shore at Sewree. The body was much decomposed. There was a *bundee* or jacket on the body and a *lungootee*, but no ornaments. The *battakee* was beaten through the town and enquiries made by the police, but no person came forward to identify the body. The following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That death was caused by drowning, but under what circumstances deceased was drowned there is no evidence to show."

SUICIDE BY OPIUM.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of Ladoo, woman. Deceased was in the keeping of a cart-driver, and a hard drinker; consequently deceased and the cart-driver were constantly quarrelling. During the absence of the cart-driver, on the day previous, deceased was found lying insensible and apparently suffering from the effects of opium. She was then removed to the said Hospital, where she expired 4½ hours after admission. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by her having committed suicide by opium which she voluntarily administered to herself."

THE MOHORRUM.—The Mahomedans of Bombay came safely through the annual hour of trial of the Mohorrum festival yesterday, when the taboots were carried through the city in procession—triumphal or otherwise as any and every person may for himself consider—and finally deposited in the safe custody of the sea. Large crowds of the representatives of almost every nationality under the sun, from the dark-skinned and thick-lipped Ethiopian, to the fair-haired and fair-skinned Englishman or German, thronged the streets to see the curious procession pass. There was naturally a good deal of excitement in the town, but thanks to the constant presence of the Police, there was no disturbance—at least, though there was abundance of noise and confusion, no serious *contretemps* occurred.

"HUDSON'S MERRY MOMENTS."—Mr. Thomas Hudson, well known in Bombay for his excellent delineations of "nigger" character, Mdlle. Terlecki, the accomplish pianiste, and Mr. Voltaire, the ventriloquist, —who came from Australia recently and formed the staple portion of the company who produced "Willard and Hudson's Wanderings," and who have been still more recently connected with the Star Company,—intend making a tour of India together and presenting before the public of the various stations an entertainment entitled "Hudson's Merry Moments," which is of such a diversified and essentially amusing character that it cannot fail to become popular wherever it is performed. Mr. Hudson and his company leave Bombay to-day, and will make stoppages at Egutpoora, Bhosawul, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, and other places.

DEATH OF SIR JAMSETJEE'S COACHMAN.—Mr. Benjamin Baker, the late coachman to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., died in England, a few hours after his arrival in his native country in December last. Mr. Baker came out to India with the late Lord Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay, as his coachman, and after His Lordship's departure, he entered Sir Jamsetjee's service in which he remained for nearly fifteen years. During this long stay in Bombay, Mr. Baker was favourably known to many European gentlemen and was much respected by Sir Jamsetjee and his whole family. He was a competent driver, a good veterinary surgeon, and his general superintendence of his master's numerous horses and carriages was admirable. His loss in Sir Jamsetjee's stable will be severely felt. Mr. Baker had been suffering from an affection of the liver; and his voyage to Europe was calculated to benefit him; and though he had improved a little on the passage out, the improvement was of a temporary nature. He died at the age of nearly sixty years.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF GOA—ONE MORE GROWL ABOUT THE IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE.—A Goa paper says that the public of Goa are pleased with the courtesy and special consideration His Excellency the Governor-General of Goa has met at the hands of Lord Lytton and the Government of Bombay, but they are not satisfied with the commemorative gold medal that has been presented to His Excellency on the occasion of the Imperial Assemblage. Formerly, they say, the Governor-General of Goa used to receive a British salute of 21 guns. This number, without any satisfactory reason, has been curtailed to 17. Hence, they think, it would have been gracious on the part of the Government of India to increase that number if not to 21 at least to 19 guns and thus to restore to the representative of Portuguese India that place among the rank of the Chiefs of this country to which he is fairly entitled. Such an honour, it is asserted, would have been flattering to the dignity of the Portuguese Government and well worthy of the occasion on which it was bestowed.

A PARSEE WEDDING.—One of the largest assemblages of Parsees seen for some time past, met at the "All-bless Baug" on Thursday evening last on the occasion of the wedding of a daughter of Mr. Byramjee Dadabhoy Registrar with a son of Mr. Nusserwanjee Framjee Gheesta, of Messrs. Menesse and Co. There were observed Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Kt., C. S. I., Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., the Hon'ble Sorabjee S. Bengalee, Messrs. Nusserwanjee M. Petit, Cowasjee and Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patel and others. Representatives of other sections of the native community were also present, among whom were Sir Mungaldass Nathoobhoy, Kt., C. S. I., Messrs. Tapidas Vurjdas, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Venayek Wasudeo, Gunputrao Bhasker, Judge, Small Causes Court, Kessowjee Naik, Nursey Kessowjee, Junardhun Gopal, Shantaram Narayan, K. C. Bedarkur, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, and many others,—the representatives of the different sections of the community bearing testimony by their presence to the esteem in which Mr. Byramjee Registrar is held among the native inhabitants of Bombay.

JAM OF LUS BEYLA.—His Highness the Jam of Lus Beyla has left Poona for Bombay *en route* to Kurrachee. —*Deccan Herald.*

POONA DIVISION.—The Lieutenant-General Commanding this Division, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Hicks, Officiating Assistant Adjutant General, Poona Division, and his personal staff, left Poona on Wednesday last on a tour of inspection to Maligaum. —*Id.*

THE "GOOD GENERAL."—Lieutenant-General Lord Mark Kerr, C. B., gave a treat on Tuesday evening last to the children attending the Bishop's High School and St. Mary's School. A very large number of ladies and gentlemen were present to assist at the *fête*, and the children all seemed the happiest of the happy under the genial influence of their kind host. The usual amusements and comforts were provided for the children and a band of music played during the evening. The compound was well-lighted up all the time and various fireworks terminated the entertainment, many regrets being expressed in regard to the departure of the "Good General" from this station.—*Id.*

THE CHAMPION BILLIARD PLAYER IN BOMBAY.

MR. JOHN ROBERTS, Junr., the champion billiard player of the world, played his first exhibition game in Bombay last night, at the Cowasjee Framjee Institute. A table belonging to Mr. Rowell, proprietor of the Waverley Hotel, and chosen by Mr. Roberts himself for the occasion, had been set up in the centre of the hall and seats were constructed in tiers around it. There was rather a meagre attendance of spectators, but this fact is probably accountable for by the fact that Mr. Roberts has been only a very short time in Bombay, and the entertainment had not been sufficiently advertised. Those who were present were rewarded by the sight of some splendid play, though it was pretty evident Mr. Roberts can do even very much better if he likes and when he may find it necessary. His opponent on this occasion was Mr. Marcks, a tolerably well-known Bombay amateur, to whom he conceded 650 points out of 1,000. Immediately after the commencement of the game, which began about five minutes past nine o'clock, Mr. Roberts ran up to 29 in a short all round break, at the conclusion of which the game was called 29—651. After some small scoring on both sides Mr. Roberts, commencing his break by a fluke, scored 22. The champion then missed scoring and Mr. Marcks put on 17 by a pretty little break, one or two shots in which excited applause. After some more small play, Mr. Roberts got possession of the balls again and ran up a break of 19, making his total 95. His opponent's total was then 698. Mr. Marcks having scored 2, the champion added 31 to his score, missing the obtaining of further points in the break by an unfortunate "kiss." The next contribution of any moment was a neat all round break of 35 by Mr. Roberts, who thus brought his total up to 159, as compared with his opponent's 702. Soon afterwards, the champion again got the balls rolling at his pleasure and ran up a break of 100, including 16 spot strokes. His total at the conclusion of this break, was 283 Mr. Marcks missed one or two shots, and Mr. Roberts, scoring 3, 2, and 21, increased his score to 309. Mr. Marcks scored 2, and the champion put on 38 by an all round break, which he followed up directly afterwards by scoring 111 in one run, in which there were 37 spot strokes. The game was then—Roberts, 458—Marcks, 730. Mr. Marcks put on 7, and Mr. Roberts, after one or two short breaks, scored 36, when the game was called—Roberts, 501—Marcks, 737, and an adjournment took place, Mr. Roberts not having completed his break. On play being resumed, at 20 minutes past 10, Mr. Roberts continued his break and having increased it from 36 to 91 by beautiful all round play, and then got on the spot, when he made 27 consecutive spot strokes, bringing the total of the break up to 173. Some insignificant play followed, varied by Mr. Roberts making two breaks of 22 and 24 respectively, when the game was called—Roberts, 700—Marcks, 754. Soon after this, Mr. Roberts got again on the spot, but only made three strokes before losing the position. He, however, continued his break by all round play until he had scored 42, when the game stood—Roberts, 763—Marcks, 756. Soon after, in the course of a break of 20, Mr. Roberts' total was called 800. Mr. Marcks then made a plucky little break of 16, immediately after which Mr. Roberts, commencing with a fluke, got on the spot and worked off 48 consecutive spot strokes, the total of the break being 161. Mr. Roberts only very narrowly missed running out with this break by his ball getting slightly too close to the spot; and after Mr. Marcks had added three, he did finish the game by an unfinished break of 20, leaving Mr. Marcks at 788. Mr. Roberts' play was frequently applauded during the evening, and some of Mr. Marcks's all round canons were much and deservedly admired, though perhaps they rather too closely followed the French style to "pay" at the English game. To-night, Mr Roberts will play another Bombay amateur, on Monday he will play against a Parsee, and on Tuesday, Mr. Marcks will meet him again, when he may have rather more confidence in himself, and consequently play better.

HORRIBLE MURDER AT BYCULLA.

A DAUGHTER MURDERED BY HER FATHER.

YESTERDAY, at about half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a shocking and brutal murder was committed at Byculla in a yard used by weavers and cotton-rope makers, situated in the corner of Tank Road, at the end which joins on to the Bellasis Junction Road. The victim was a young girl of about 10 or 11 years of age, named Purbuttee. The unfortunate girl was murdered by her own father whose name is Soobana Gopal, a big made, wiry old man of the Mhaung caste, who had been employed in the rope-making establishment for some time past, and who resided in a miserable little jowlee shed, constructed in the yard of the same establishment. It appears that the old man Soobana returned home at the above mentioned hour a little the worse for liquor, and finding his daughter Purbuttee lying at the front of his hut, laid hold of her two legs, lifted her up and swung her round in the air above his shoulders and dashed her head on the ground. The poor girl never as much raised a cry, but simply gave a gasp and expired. The infuriated father immediately after again lifted her up and pitched her into the hut, himself standing outside as if nothing had transpired but in an attitude as if still seeking for revenge. Soon after the occurrence the younger of the two women who had witnessed the horrible fate of the young girl was noticed by a Parsee, named Nusserwanjee, a neighbour, clearing away from the scene in a flurried manner. He also heard loud talking and asked the woman why she was running away, when she replied that she was going for a policeman, at the same time stating that a little girl had been murdered by her father. Nusserwanjee got alarmed at, and on this, going up to the head of the lane, which joins on the Bellasis Junction Road, he saw Mr. Inspector Price escorting a taboot procession, to whom he at once reported what he had heard. Mr. Price dismounted his horse and proceeded to the hut from which direction the Parsee informant had told him he had heard the noise. On Mr. Price's arrival the body of the little girl was found lying in the hut, life extinct, with a bruise on the head. At first the father (the murderer) denied all knowledge of the deed, but said that the girl had come by her death from natural causes, and attempted to deny Mr. Price the right to question him about the matter. Mr. Price took him in custody, and upon further enquiry the whole matter was disclosed that the girl had been brutally murdered by Soobana, her father. The reason assigned for his committing the deed is that the young girl had absented herself for the two previous nights without the old man's consent, and subsequently he discovered that his daughter had been violated, having been seduced away from her home for that purpose by some female acquaintances of the little girl, of which there was sufficient evidence on the person of the girl. For this cause the girl complained to her father yesterday that she was suffering severe pains; the girl also, it appears, gave the father 8 annas to procure her some medicine, but the father, instead of returning with the medicine, expended the amount in drink, and while in a state of intoxication, the conduct of his daughter worked upon his mind and he committed the atrocious deed. The matter at present is still under further investigation by the police, and the inquest will be held by the Coroner on view of the body this morning. The ground where the head of the girl struck against was sandy, but the blow itself apparently was sufficient to cause concussion of the brain and instantaneous death.

EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

AN inaugural meeting of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association was held at the Town Hall, Calcutta in the month of December last, at which Sir R. Temple presided. A good deal of interest has been long felt in the welfare of that important portion of the subjects of Her Majesty in this country who, under the denomination of Eurasians, are well known in the great centres of trade and employment in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and some of whom may be found in every town of any importance throughout India. No adequate consideration has, however, been given to the position which Eurasians may, on account of their birth, education and associations, justly claim to occupy, but this omission may be supplied by the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association which was inaugurated last month in Calcutta, with all the influential accompaniments which are calculated to give a project of this sort a fair start. At this first meeting upwards of 500 persons were present, headed by the then Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, Sir R. Temple, amongst whom were Judges of the High Court of Calcutta, members of the Legislative Council, merchants, traders and gentlemen of position in Calcutta, several of the clergy and some of the leading Hindoo and Mahomedans of the city. The objects of the Association are education, by opening new or aiding existing primary schools, establishing middle-class schools, educating helpless orphans, assisting members in the education of their children; the acquiring of trades and professions, by opening training shops to initiate lads, by apprenticing members to workshops, trades, &c., and by enabling young men to attain the higher honours of the University. The general interests of the Eurasian community may be greatly benefited by an association of this sort, and as it is also an Anglo-Indian Association, the objects which are to be gained are spread over a wide field, and may, if carried out with ability and care, confer very important benefits upon all its members. We have received several copies of the programme of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, to which is added a full report of the inauguration meeting held at Calcutta on 16th December last. We shall be happy to hand a copy to any one who will send to or apply at our office for it.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power, One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for Breakfast, Luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. For favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

TAYLOR BROTHERS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE AND COCOA AND MILK are made in one minute without boiling.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' Chocolate Cream, Chocolate Cream Tablets, Chocolate Drops and Maravilla Chocolate are highly delicious and wholesome.—Packed in a superior and elegant manner.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MUSTARD.—The "Challenge" Brand (double superfine quality) is celebrated for it, pungency and purity of flavour. Steam Mills Brick Lane, London, Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

POSTAL ROBBERY.

"A CASE of heavy abstraction of registered letters has come to our notice," says the *Patriot*. "On the night of the 30th December last, the Travelling Post Office on the Eastern Bengal Railway made over to the mail receiving clerk of the Goalundo Post Office seventeen bags of which eleven were letter bags and six parcel bags. The mail receiving clerk received charge of these articles at the Goalundo inland station, and after making over letter bags to six or seven train coolies, proceeded in the train with the six parcel bags. One of the coolies, who carried the Dacca bag, reached the Goalundo Post Office some minutes after the others. As soon as the bag he brought fell into the Deputy Post Master's hands, the latter found a rent on it. It was a fresh cutting, which was apparent from the colour of the ends of the threads and the edges of the cutting. The Deputy Post-Master opened the bag in the presence of his clerks, and did not find the registered letter-packet or the invoice which accompanied it. The investigation instituted by the Travelling Post Office was prompt and energetic, and the facts elicited made it as clear as day-light, that the clerks of that Office were quite innocent of the abstraction. The Goalundo Post Office is in the Bengal circle under Mr. T. W. Gribble; the Inspector, as well as the Deputy Post Master, must have sadly bungled in their work when the thief was allowed to escape. There could be no doubt that the abstraction took place on the way between the two Goalundo stations, and the Post Office people ought to have placed the case in the hands of the police at once, and not on the third day as they did. This is, we learn, the third case of such heavy abstraction which occurred on the Goalundo line, and in all these cases the blame rested with the station offices of the Bengal circle. The loss to the public in the case under notice is variously estimated from seventeen to forty-thousand rupees."

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL ON TURKEY.

(*Spectator.*)

BY far the most important contribution yet made to the literature of the Eastern Question is the pamphlet in which Sir G. Campbell gives us the result of his observations in Constantinople and Bulgaria, and which he oddly enough has styled a "Handbook on the Eastern Question." It is really a chatty, pleasant pamphlet, written in very simple and, in one or two places, very incorrect English, by a man who has had immense experience in the government of Mahomedans, who does not dislike them or their creed at all, and who not only does not dislike Turks, but thinks the mass of them under tolerable government would prove orderly, submissive, and wellintentioned citizens. He maintains only that they are an inferior race being mostly the descendants of the lower tribes of Asia Minor who accepted forcible conversion when the Greek peasantry of the country resisted it; are now some what effete, and are placed in the unlucky position of dominance over races who surpass them in numbers in physique and in capacity for modern civilisation. He holds that they are not "unhuman," that their explusion is quite needless, and that granted a strong and impartial Government they would work with Christians just as readily as for six hundred years they have worked with Hindoos,—who however, it should not forgotten, sympathise with them on all points save creed, and approve like them, our Asiatic civilisation. Clearly these are not the views of a man filled with anti-Turkish feelings and to any one who knows either Sir George Campbell or his career, the idea of his being a sentimentalist of any sort is positively ludicrous. He is a hard-headed Scotch Liberal, very Conservative on many points, and only Radical because, like every other experienced Anglo-Indian we ever met, he has lost the notion of the sacredness of the peculiar system on which landed property happens to be held in this little island, and so far as we know, nowhere else. The conclusions of such a man, after a careful study of the prominent features of the question made on the spot, are entitled to every respect, and they may be reduced to four.

First, and least important in this country, because everybody except Lord Beaconsfield is already convinced of the truth, Sir G. Campbell affirms that the massacres in Bulgaria did occur, and that they were ordered from head-quarters at Constantinople. The ordinary Turks in Bulgaria would never have ventured of themselves on such crimes, which, moreover, were carried out in a manner wholly unlike an outbreak of mob fanaticism:—

> "Those who know the country best tell me that they found their confidence that these terrible things were done in pursuance of a policy of stamping out the rebellion, by such examples as should effectually deter others on the really tractable character of the ordinary Turks, and the belief that they would never have ventured on such things on such a scale without official instigation and direction. This view is, to my mind, entirely confirmed by my own observation. There was no indiscriminate slaughter, plunder, and destruction, such as might be the work of an unregulated mob. Not a soul was touched except those whom the Government desired to make an example of. Not a single Bulgarian Catholic, not a Protestant, not a Greek, not a foreigner was touched; only the Bulgarians of the Bulgarian Church,—there was the most exact discrimination. Then, as I was myself, the total destruction of the doomed places was not such destruction as a mob seeking plunder commits. I have seen many places which have been sacked and plundered, but never anything like one of these Bulgarian towns, in which the destruction is so complete and systematic that I cannot doubt that it was deliberately carried out, as an example."

The Turkish Ministry only tried to hush up the atrocities. They "conspicuously rewarded the agents of the foul crimes," Chefket Pasha, in particular, being still a conspicuous personage at Constantinople; and no Turk in high office at the capital "would express even a decent, or what I should call a politic regret at these atrocities." "No one has yet ventured to state, what I was assured on the spot, that in truth Abdul Kereem Pasha, formerly Minister of War, and lately Generalissimo, was at Adrianople at the time, and himself directed what was done by the troops. I cannot say precisely how this was, but I understand it to be the fact that Abdul Kereem Pasha was there about the time that the atrocities were committed."

Secondly, Sir George Campbell holds that any hope of "reform" in the Turkish Government is chimerical:—

> "All power is exercised by an oligarchic knot of 100 to 200 persons in Constantinople, and their *proteges* in the provinces—smooth and polite and plausible gentlemen they are—and if they make a great deal of money, they are no longer squeezed when they fall—Turkey is too civilised for that; they keep it, and spend it in a *quasi*-civilised manner in beautiful places on the Bosphorus."

He describes the Frenchified Pashas as far inferior to the old Turks; affirms, what every observer must perceive, that there is a silent, sympathetic understanding among all Turks, from the Grand Vizier downwards, that reforms shall never advance beyond abstract principles; and sums up his judgment in this unmistakable sentence:—"My own impression is, that the radical vice of the Turkish Government is not so much its wickedness as its inefficiency. In other respects its badness might possibly in some degree be reformed, but the hopeless rottenness and inefficiency of the rotten bureaucratic Government of an effete people ruling over superior races is not to be cured. The only chance is to relieve it by a large decentralisation, and by giving as much self-government as possible to the races now subject."

Thirdly, Sir George Campbell holds that the "Lebanon plan," is the very smallest measure of self-government which would be of any use to the Christian provinces. Under this plan each province would be administered by a Christian Governor—approved by the Powers, and appointed for a fixed term—and by local municipalities; *the entrance of Turkish troops would be disallowed*; a national guard would be formed, and a temporary foreign occupation—such as that a Napoleon established in Syria—would be arranged, with the object of compelling the conflicting creeds, races, and classes to live for the time peaceably with one another. The Cretan system, under which all physical power remains with the Turks, who have composed even the police of Albanian Mahommedans, is impossible:—

> "Now, before we go farther I would put the case in this way. There are some things we may think, but not openly say, and so, to deal with the matter confidentially, what is the ultimate object to be aimed at? Do we really expect to maintain the substantial power and government of the Turks in the Christian Provinces, or do we accept the view that the Christians must be prepared for a more complete autonomy, which must come sooner or later? To be candid, I think it must be confessed that the former course is really in practice impossible. I grant, it that were what we look to, the Cretan model is the most appropriate. You can, then, only give the Christians so much protection as is consistent with the permanent rule of a dominant minority. You may insist on the selection of governors as good as can be found among Turks. You may cut in for the Christians some abatement for a time of the grosser forms of oppression, and some relief from taxation though this latter is hardly compatible with the Ottoman finances; but still you must allow the Ottoman Government to dominate by an alien police and soldiery, to cover the country with forts and blockhouses, to keep the Christians in complete subjection. Such a course, in my opinion, is not to be thought of. The Turkish race and the Turkish Government are effete; they never can establish a satisfactory rule in Europe. You must loosen, not tighten, the bonds of the subject peoples. You must prepare them for freedom. Any other course would only lead to renewed troubles. If I am right, the Lebanon system, rather than that of Crete, may furnish a model in some respects. But I reserve the question of foreign occupation for discussion presently."

It comes, therefore, to this,—that in the judgment of a cool Scot of great experience in Oriental administration, and no prejudices against Turks, the least thing that Conference can grant is precisely the Russian demand, as now understood,—a demand which, Sir George Campbell maintains, in a most important passage, is not contrary to public law:—

> "I must say I think it can only lead to evasion and misunderstanding if there is a pretence of maintaining the form of existing treaties when the substance must go. My view is, that the Ottoman Government has broken the public law of Europe and of the civilised world in its dealings with its subjects; that it has only maintained its authority over them by barbarous methods and a wholesale slaughter and terrorism which cannot be tolerated—that it has thus put itself out of the pale of treaties. It has, in fact, only maintained its authority against a revolt for which there was reasonable justification by these Orient l slaughterings, and by the use of military force altogether disproportioned to its means, and of which it obtained the temporary use by borrowing great sums which it cannot repay. It must, then, be assumed that it is just and necessary to revise the treaty relations between the Porte and Europe, and to settle them on a new basis. The independence of the Porte must, in a great part of its dominions, be subjected to European control. So far as it retains power in these portions of its dominions it must do so only on giving guarantees—that is, consenting that some authority shall have a right to intervene, in order to see the reforms carried out, and to obviate the possibility of such events as have lately occurred."

Those are the clear conclusions of the pamphlet, enforced by a singular wealth of argument derived from experience; and those who read it will, we believe acknowledge with us that they are irresistible, their only defect being that they still leave intact a nominal authority which it were better for the world should cease.

THE TOMB OF AGAMEMNON.

DR. HENRY SCHLIEMANN writing to the *Times* under date Mycenæ November 231, continues the account of his great discoveries:—

"I continue the description of the jewels, &c., found with the five bodies in the fourth tomb. Among the most interesting objects of this sepulchre, I reckon the magnificently ornamented golden buttons. Twelve are in form of a cross, and one of them is 2 1-5 inches large and 3 inches long; three are somewhat smaller, and the remaining eight are of a still less size. Of splendidly ornamented round gold buttons were found in all 216, two of which are 2 inches in diameter, seven are of the size of a 5f. piece, and 207 are still smaller. All these buttons, the lower part of which consists of a bone-button in form of our shirtbuttons, must have served on the clothes of the deceased, whereas all which show below only a flat piece of bone or wood have evidently served to decorate the sheaths of swords, lances, &c., to which they had been soldered with tin or otherwise fastened. There were in all found in this tomb 25 two-edged bronze swords, 16 of which are in a perfect state of conservation; four of them had handles plated with gold and richly ornamented. There were also found with the swords five large handle-buttons, four of which are of alabaster and one of wood; all of them are ornamented with golden nails. Further, two golden shoulder-belts which were worn on the shoulder across the breast; both are 4ft. long and 1 3-5in. broad. There were further found two large golden girdle-belts ornamented with circles and flowers; one of them is composed of two pieces. There was also found part of a similar belt and a child's golden girdle belt only 1ft. 4in. long and 2 1-5 in. broad. Further, a splendidly ornamented large golden handle, probably of a sceptre. It terminates in a dragon's head, whose scales seem to have been imitated by square pieces of rock crystal, which are inlaid like mosaic. This is an object of marvellous beauty, of which Homer would have said (a wonder to look upon). There were also found seven large and one small golden diadems—one of the former is ornamented with golden leaves. All of them show splendid ornaments of circles and spiral lines. Further, four golden ornaments of the *knemides* (greaves) almost in form of a bracelet; one comb of bone in a large handle, or casing of gold, of the usual form, as ladies wear it; one enormous, most magnificently-ornamented, massive golden bracelet, weighing 360 grammes. In the centre of the ornamentation of this bracelet is soldered a separate piece of gold, representing the sun with his rays. The size of this bracelet is so enormous that the person who has won it must have had gigantic arms. It may have been worn on the legs. Quite in opposition to the size of the bracelet are two massive golden seal rings, the opening of which is so small that they would only fit a child of ten years. I therefore suppose that they may have been used as seals only. One of the seals represents two warriors on a two-wheeled chariot with two horses which seem to run at full gallop; one of the warriors is holding a bow in his hand and has just shot an arrow at a stag. The stag is wounded, and in anguish turns his head. The other seal ring represents a warrior who has just vanquished his three enemies and is in the act of giving with his uplifted sword a last blow to one of them wounded and kneeling before him on one knee; the latter tries to parry the blow with his uplifted hands and with a lance, which he holds in his right, and seems to throw at his opponent. Another seems to be mortally wounded, for he lies on the ground leaning on both his hands. The third, who alone of all the four warriors has a helmet with a crest on his head, is flying under the cover of an enormous shield which reaches from his neck to his heels; but still he turns his head towards his victorious enemy, and is in the act of throwing a lance at him. The anatomy of all the men is so well observed, their posture is so faithful to nature, and everything is executed with so much art, that, when I brought to light these rings, I involuntarily exclaimed 'The author of the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey" can only have been born and educated in a civilization which could produce such wonders. Only a poet who had masterpieces of art like these continually before his eyes could compose these divine poems.'

"At the head of one of the bodies was found a large and heavy golden helmet, but it had been much crushed, and had become nearly flat under the ponderous weight which pressed upon it. In its present state it is difficult to describe it. On its forepart the openings for the eyes and mouth, as also a protuberance, ornamented with small stars, are distinctly visible, as also, on the top of the helmet, the tube for the crest. The back part is beautifully ornamented with an imitation of the hair. The face of the same body was covered with one of the golden masks mentioned in my last letter, and its breast and sides by a 1ft. 8in. long, and 1ft. broad, thick plate of gold, which was no doubt intended to represent the coat of mail. There were further found 100 leaves of gold, either of circular or of crosslike form, with impressed ornamentation, consisting either of spiral lines or of circles. Further three very heavy golden breastpins of which the one is 5½, the other 5, and the third 4½ inches long. The last is crowned with a ram, the two others with an ornament in shape of a helmet, and the heads of all the three breastpins are perforated, probably to put in a flower. There were further found two masterly ornamented objects of massive gold in the form of crosses; also a large golden vase weighing 1⅞ killogrammes; it has two handles, a large foot, and ornamented with three upper and two lower parallel lines, between which is a row of 14 stars; further a large golden vase with one handle and an ornamentation representing seven beautiful flowers; another golden vase with two handles; further a splendid little golden *œnochoe*, or wine can, with an ornamentation of spiral lines. Further, six golden drinking cups, one of which is a *depas amphikypellon* with two handles, on each of which is a pigeon, each of the two handles being joined to the foot by two separate golden blades. This goblet reminds us of Nestor's goblet, which was also ornamented with pigeons (see 'Iliad' XI., 632,635). One of the other goblets is ornamented with parallel flutings. There were further found two small golden vessels; also eight silver vases, three of which are admirably conserved; one of the other five has the bottom and the mouth of bronze; below its bottom were found 100 of the aforesaid golden buttons. I further found in this tomb 13 large bronze vessels. This kind of vessels was in high esteem in the heroic age, and we see them continually mentioned by Homer as prizes in the games I suppose that to each hero were given in the grave the goblets and other objects which were dear to him in his lifetime, having been won by him in the games, or having been given to him by his host as a pledge of hospitality and friendship. There was also found a large quantity of small perforated amber balls of necklaces and a bronze or copper fork with three teeth, which had probably served on the funeral pyres. There were further found 35 arrow heads of obsidian. Nothing could give a better idea of the great antiquity of this tombs than these stone arrow heads, for the 'Iliad' seems to know only arrow heads of bronze (*e.g.* Iliad XIII, 650 and 662). Probably there had also been deposited bows and quivers in the tomb, but they would have been of wood, and would have rotted away. To my greatest regret, among the thousands of gold ornaments there is not even a single sign resembling writing, and it therefore appears certain that the sepulchres belong to an epoch which preceded the introduction of the Phœnician alphabet. Had the latter been known, the Mycenæan goldsmiths, whose continual efforts appear to have been directed to the invention of a new ornamentation, would have been very ambitious to show the novelty of the alphabet. A second proof of the immense antiquity of these tombs is the entire absence of any vestige of either iron or glass, or of any pottery made on the potter's wheel. But the hand-made pottery had reached a high degree of perfection, such as has never been attained here in later times by the pottery made on the wheel."

BARON VON PALM'S INCINERATION.

SOME months ago the New York papers daily favoured their readers with full particulars of the most minute and disgusting character as to the sufferings and medical treatment of old "Commodore Vanderbilt," who was then supposed to be on his death-bed. The Commodore is not dead yet, and has perhaps only been humouring the popular delusion as to his condition for the sake of hearing what the journals had to say about him; for not only the sickening details of his illness, but scandalous features in his previous life, were freely disclosed for the gratification of public curiosity. Mr. Vanderbilt's obdurate resistance to the fate which had so confidently and kindly been predicted for him has evidently been a great disappointment to many of his countrymen, and the newspapers have given up taking any notice of his continued existence. He has, however, if he desires it, another chance—we are afraid it is his only one—of making himself again an object of interest, and that is by dying as soon as possible, and leaving directions for having his body cremated, or, as the American phrase is, incinerated. A certain Joseph Henry Louis Charles, Baron von Palm, Grand Commander of the Sovereign Order of the Holy Roman Empire, Knight of St. John of Malta, has just taken this course, and even in the midst of the present political excitement in the United States, has obtained since his death a large share of public attention. The Baron was, or gave out that he was, a Suabian nobleman; he had travelled much, and finally settled in the United States, having become a devoted disciple of the Theosophical Society of New York, to the President of which Colonel Olcott, he has left by will all his property including a number of castles in his native country, the title-deeds of which are somehow missing. He died in May last, and an autopsy showed, it is said that he had been suffering from a hopeless complication of diseases, and that it was marvellous he had lived so long. The body was then embalmed, and a curious funeral service was held over it in the Masonic Temple. Afterwards, however, either because of directions left by the deceased, or by the resolution of the persons who had charge of the corpse, it was arranged that it should be burned at Washington, not the capital of the Union, but a small town in Pennsylvania, which has, it seems, a town hall, a State University, a soldiers' monument, and a railway station, but has never before had an opportunity of enjoying any great public excitement. Indeed even the ceremonies connected with the final disposal of the Baron in his mortal form do not appear to have excited it very much, though they are deemed worthy of being reported in minute detail by the New York journals. The tone which the *New York Herald* adopts on the subject may be inferred from such headings as "A Theosophical Roast," "Humors of Cremation," "The Baron's Dry Bones," and so on; but the *New York Times* deals with it seriously. The crematory is, we learn, a small brick building, about thirty feet square, and costing not more than 1,600 dollars, including the furnace. It consists of only two chambers, one a reception room, and the other the furnace. The reception-room is very quietly and simply furnished with a few wooden chairs, a movable wooden catafalque, and a columbanium, closely resembling a book-case, with shelves and glass windows, which is intended for the temporary reception of the ashes of the incinerated ones. The furnace is constructed on the Martin-Seimens principle, and consists of a brick and fire-brick structure, ten feet long, six wide, and six high, inclosing a fire-clay retort of semi cylindrical shape, large enough for a human body, which can easily be raised to a white heat by a small hand-worked fan-blast, and has flues for carrying off any gases which may be generated within. The "invited guests," who, such was the world wide interest of the event, included "a large delegation of newspaper Correspondents from all parts, even from England, France, and Germany," arrived at eight o'clock in the morning, and found outside the

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crematory a "noisy pushing crowd of the young women and men of the place," who are described as coarse in their ideas and conduct, and making many a brutal joke concerning the dead man, to the disgust of the more respectable visitors. All who were admitted, after a hasty glance at the shrouded corpse, paid a visit to the furnace-room, and then returned to the reception room and joined in a discussion as to the condition of the body, which the Correspondent thought rather unpleasant. The cloth was removed from the face, and it was observed that the lips were shrunken, the sockets of the eyes empty, the eyeballs having sunk, and the skin, which had been treated with embalming powder, still in a certain degree pliable, like softened leather. In fact, "the mummyfing process," which had first been tried, was only half-completed, and would, in the opinion of the writer, have required six months more to carry it out thoroughly.

It must be admitted that the Correspondent did his best to bring before his readers the nasty aspects of this exhibition. "The colour of the flesh," he records, "adds greatly to the painful appearance of the face. The best impression that I can give of it is that it resembles very much the shade of a pink plum that has become decayed without losing all its bloom. Although artificial desiccation was undoubtedly going on, the flesh seemed still to be full of the virus of decomposition." He tells us that he was painfully struck by the levity, not only of the crowd outside, but of some of the limited number of invited guests "who seemed to regard the remains of the Baron with as little feeling as ordinary wedding parties regard the bridegroom. Some of the Baron's more sympathetic friends, however, had showered on the body roses and other flowers; and it is mentioned as a practical detail that the winding-sheet was thoroughly saturated with alum, to prevent it from blazing when the wearer was thrust into the furnace. The Correspondent looked at the matter from a strictly practical point of view, for he mentions that at first he was afraid the fire was not kept up enough and that "the body would be slowly baked to a crisp instead of being properly incinerated, which would apparently have been a great disappointment to his experimentalizing friends." He was also apparently charmed with the quiet, business-like style in which the process was conducted. There were "no religious services, no addresses, no music, no climax such as would have thrown solemnity over the occasion. There was not one iota of ceremony. Everything was done as business-like as possible." The retort containing the body was slid into the furnace, head foremost; and, as it reached the further end, some evergreens which had been placed round the head burst into a blaze, and were quickly consumed. The writer, in spite of his business-like predilections, seems to have thought this a very neat and artistic feature; "the flowers," he says, "formed, as it were, a crown of glory for the dead man."

The door of the retort was then closed, and screwed up tight, and the heat was quickly increased. The Correspondent seems from this moment to have kept his eye pretty steadily at the little peephole which allowed a sight of the inside of the retort; at first nothing could be seen, on account of the steam, but he had the satisfaction before long of "plainly detecting the odour of burning flesh," though it was not so strong as he expected, and "was soon lost in the more pungent odour of the aromatics." Later on he noticed that the retort "presented the appearance of a radiant solar disc of a very warm rather than brilliant colour"; and every flower and evergreen was reduced to a red-hot ash condition, though retaining its shape. At the same time, he could see that the alum-soaked winding sheet still enfolded the body; a fact which answers, he suggests, "one of the avowed objections to cremation," the indecorous exhibition of the body. It may be thought, however, that the most natural way of meeting this difficulty would have been by not allowing a peep-hole for the gratification of a morbid and indecent curiosity. Soon after this the shroud began to be charred at the head, and "all were rejoiced to see that the heat was increasing rapidly," and that their dear friend was being done, not to a crisp, but completely to a turn. Just at this moment a remarkable muscular action of the corpse occurred, almost, it is said, amounting to a phenomenon, though it was capable of easy explanation. The left hand rose, with the fingers pointing upwards, no doubt under the influence of muscular contraction under fire. An hour later the body presented the appearance of absolute incandescence, and looked red-hot. As the retort continued to become hotter, "the rosy mist assumed a golden tinge," and the soles of the feet "gradually assumed a certain transparency similar in character, but more luminous, to the appearance of the hand when the fingers are held between the eye and a brilliant light. When the body had been in the furnace for about two hours and a half, the cremation was announced to be practically complete. It seemed that a previous experiment had been made with sheep, but the human body grilled fastest. In spite of the blistering and painful heat of the furnace, the Correspondent still applied his eye to the peephole, and watched the gradual subsidence of the corpse into ashes, "a glowing mass of white light and intense heat." The cremation was kept up altogether for four hours, and the Correspondent, who is not without a certain sensitiveness, congratulates himself that "one very unpleasant contingency was avoided by the previous removal of fluids from the body"—otherwise it would, it seems, have exploded. "The question of cremation is, however," it is remarked, "still affected by the, to loving relatives, objectionable feature" of a possibility of this contingency occurring in other cases. At noon the firemen began to draw the fires, the vent-hole was closed up, and "the furnace and Baron von Palm were left to quietly cool off by themselves." The ashes were afterwards placed in an ancient Hindoo burial urn. The Correspondent thinks it may interest some people to know that the direct outlay for the cremation was forty bushels of coke, at four cents a bushel, and thirty-four hours' labour, at sixteen cents an hour—total, seven dollars and four cents.

This is only the second case of cremation known in modern days in America, the first being that of a planter named Laurens, in South Carolina, who some fifty years ago made it a condition with his heirs that his body should be burned. Accordingly, this was done after the ancient method in the open air upon a pile of wood. The circumstance, it appears, raised much discussion at the time, and was "generally condemned as being a revival of the pagan precedent." Now, however, "it is defended by the highest medical authority in the interest of the living" and Dr. Le Moyne who undertook the incineration of Baron von Palm at his own expense, and without fees, "so that this method of disposing of the dead shall be within reach of the poorest people," says he has received applications to see the burning from a number of persons sufficient to fill the two largest halls in the town where his "crematory" is. It would appear that the weak side of American character is in the disposition to admire, or at least to take an interest in whatever establishes a sensational notoriety, as has been seen in the cases of Fisk, Tweed, Beecher, and others; and it will be interesting to observe how far the fascination of this new method of sepulchre is likely to make it popular in America. There is indeed an attraction for a certain class of minds, or perhaps we should say natures, in following out to the last point the process of destruction by which our mortal burdens are disposed of; and keeping an eye on the various phases of colour and incandescence on the part of a corpse cremated in a furnace is possibly more interesting than the ordinary details of a funeral. The absence of any religious emotion or ceremony would also recommend this "business-like" system to another class. Whether the probability of there being a graphic and popular account of the appearance of the body under this system of combustion in the newspapers will be likely to multiply votaries in America remains to be seen; but it is perhaps not going too far to assume that such tastes do not prevail over here, and that the prospect of full particulars being published of the stages, chromatic and otherwise, of incineration or cremation, or whatever it may be called, is likely to have on this side of the ocean rather a deterring effect.—*Saturday Review.*

THE YOUNG YEAR SPEAKS.

(Being a Threnode and Chorus for the First of January, 1877.)

CHORUS.

Fools—we are clothed as sages,
Fainting and feeble our ken;
Speak, then, sweet child of the ages,
What hast thou gotten of men?
See how they one after one rise,
Waving their welcomes that greet;
This is the dawn of thy sunrise,
What do they lay at thy feet?

THE YOUNG YEAR.

Strange are the gifts that they bring me,
Vapour of vision too fair;
Shadowy wreaths do they fling me,
Flowers of mist and of air;
Murmuring night-wind of phrases,
Day-breeze of shout and of cry;
Babel and clamour of crazes,
Surge of the tumults that die!
Gifts, but of words that are lifeless,
Fancy that fattens and feeds;
Man from his dreamland all strifeless,
Roused in a whirlwind of deeds.
Then when the crash and the rattle
Break on their listening ears,
Gifts shall they give me of battle,
Ruin and bloodshed and tears!
Gifts, 'mid the roll of the thunder—
Trumpet-tongued summons to all;
Faces that whiten with wonder,
Empires that totter and fall!

CHORUS.

Is this thy vision far seeing?
Peace that shall die with a breath;
War that has watched for its freeing,
Loosened in tempest of death!
Red flood of rapine that rages,
Withering flower and grass!
God help the child of the ages,
Take thy dread burthen—and pass!

—*Vanity Fair.*

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PRIZE CUPS...	in Silver	60s. to £500
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WEDDING PRESENTS ...		100s. to £500

PROBATE.

Valuations made of every description of Old Silver, Family Plate, and Jewels, or same purchased for cash, less 5 per cent. off valuation.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE BY POST.

Price 3s. 6d.

"GOLD."

Legal Regulations for the Standard of Gold and Silver Ware in the different countries of the world.

Translated from the German of Stadnitz, and Edited with additions,

By EDWIN W. STREETER,
18, New Bond Street, W.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 27th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, etc., etc.

1 case white dhooties.
2 do. Milton and Cashmere cloth.
10 do. colored prints.
5 bales grey shirtings.
7 do. grey dooties.

On account of the underwriters—

B C C } 1020, 1026—2 bales damaged grey shirting.

SALE OF ELIGIBLE AND VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN THE FORT.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 27th inst, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned valuable property by order of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Pestonjee Manockjee Bharocha, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indentures of mortgage, both dated the 1st June 1873.

All that piece of Farzendaree land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, or hereditaments built thereon, admeasuring 51 feet in length, 16 feet in breadth, or thereabouts, situated in Nanabhoy Bomonjee Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Fort and Colaba, assessed under No. 1, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Pestonjee Manockjee Bharocha and his tenants, and bounded on the north by Nanabhoy Bomanjee Street, on the west by Pithawalla Street, otherwise known as Purshotum Chimajee Street, on the south by the house of Eduljee Rustomjee Sonawalla, and on the east by the house of Cowasjee Sorabjee Tappia.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LUCIFER MATCHES.

On TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 3 P. M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 10, Godown, at Elphinstone Bunder. The undermentioned on account of the underwriters—

K A D C } 201-260
K T S C } 201-260 } 25 cases each 50 gross damaged Lucifer matches ex s.s. Xantho.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 27th January 1877.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 27th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

AT 1 P. M.

A White Bokhara Cob up to weight.
A thorough bred "Bull Terrier.
The property of the Government, presented by His Highness Syed Toorkey Imam of Muscat.
A very handsome Bay Arab horse.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE INSTRUMENTS, &c., at the Government Medical Stores, Byculla.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Company are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a lot of unserviceable instruments, etc.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain-ware, a light dog cart, single and double pole tents, milch cow, a buffalo, superior wines, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots &c., at Bandora.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 27th inst, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, the property of Colonel R. SELLON, as per catalogue.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain wares, sociable with horse and harness, a light office shigram, &c., at Chinchpooghly.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1. P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriages, horse, &c., the property of T. Jervis, Esq., the same comprises rich star cut glass-ware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services best plated ware, by Elkington & Co., such as a set of dish covers containing 4 hotwater and vegetable dishes, cruet pickle and liquor-stands, epergne, ice pitcher, tea set, bread basket, butter pot, waiter tea tray, biscuit box, set of electro plated spoons and forks, set of dessert knives and forks, and set of fish-knives for 12 persons in Mahogany cases, treble branched, table and chamber candlesticks, set of cutlery, firstrate single and double barrelled gun and rifles, revolver, etc.; handsomely carved black wood French polished household furniture such as set of camp-tables, sideboard, dining-room chairs, dumb-waiter, a English Mahogany slate Bagatelle table, circular, pier, card, and oval table, easy folding, predieu, drawing room and veranda chairs, conversation and reclining sofas, centre Ottoman chiffoniers, ornament stands, teapoys, a first-class Mahogany grand square piano, by Collard and Collard; in excellent order, a oakwood full toned harmonium with 14 stops, by Soundy and Co.: gilt 14 day clock, by Hamilton, & Co.; plated single, double and trible light hanging and table argand and Kerosine lamps, a sewing machine, figures, table ornaments, rich Brussel's and Cambay carpets, China jars, chromolithographs and photographs, carved blackwood four post bedstead, camp cots, child's cradle, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, cloths and gown presses, Chest of drawers, dispense and cookroom articles &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome light English built open carriage with glass shutters for monsoon by McNaught and Smith.
A handsome Fleabitten grey Arab Horse.
A set of Plated mounted single Harness.
A Light strong Office Shigram.
A Light Palanquin.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE, valuable and handsome French polished and richly carved household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, a double barrelled breach-loading gun, (if not previously disposed of) a handsome basket phaeton, a fleabitten grey Arab horse, &c., at No. 5, Grant Road, near the Grant Road Railway Station.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 31st instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and procelainware, carriage, horse, &c., the property of S. M. Johnson, Esq., leaving Bombay, the same comprises, rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert service, best platedware such as a set of dish covers containing 4, hotwater curry dishes, cruet, pickle, and liqueur frames, tea set, waiter, butter pot, a set of best electroplated spoons and forks for 12 persons in cases, table and piano candlesticks, cutlery, a double barrelled breech loading pin fire gun, &c. handsome seasoned blackwood French polished household furniture, made to order, such as a set of blackwood dining table in 4 pieces handsome Madras pattern dining room arm and without arm chairs, side board, dumb waiter, whatnot, teapoys, elegant circular, pier and writing tables, English pattern easy and drawing room chairs, full backed conversation sofas, rich Brussels' carpet, chiffoniers with plate glass doors, tripod monkey tables, Lady's low chairs, a plated double light hanging argand lamp, Madras pattern and English iron painted cots, reclining sofas, handsome French polished, dressing and washing tables, clothes and gown presses, wardrobe, chest of drawers, towel horses, dispense articles, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

A light and strong Madras built basket phaeton with fleabitten grey horse and harness. Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated, rich glass and crockery wares, a first-class full-toned mahogany semi-grand piano by "John Broadwood and Sons" made for India, a handsome harmonium, handsome English-built light mail phaeton, broughams, hansom cabs, horses, plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 8th February, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain wares, piano, harmonium, carriages, horses, plants, &c., the property of RIENZI WALTON, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 6 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

On SATURDAY, 1 th February next, and the following days at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Francis Stanger Leathes, Esquire, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Hajee Alli Mahomed bin Hajee Ahmed, the Mortgagor, the following Landed properties, viz.

Lot No. I.—Firstly—All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold Land or Ground, together with the several messuages, dwelling houses, chawls or ranges of buildings, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the Falkland Road within the City of Bombay and in the sub-district of Mazagon, and fronting the said Falkland Road on the North side thereof, and which said piece of ground contains by admeasurement 5745 square yards, be the same little more or less, and is registered by the Collector of Foras Freehold Land Revenue under No. 13, at which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 66D, and bounded as follows; that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Nursoo Sayeboo Camatee, on or towards the west by the property of the said Hajee Ally Mahomed Hajee Ahmed, secondly hereinafter described, on or towards the north by the property of Merwanjee Fremjee Kaka, and on or towards the south by the Falkland Road aforesaid.

On Monday the 12th February next, at 5 P. M.

Lot No. II.—Secondly—All that piece or parcel of land or Foras free hold New Salt Batty Ground, situate, lying and being on the north side of Falkland Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mazagon (and adjoining a Bungalow formerly belonging to Sorabjee Eduljee Powalla, and now to Manockjee Sorabjee Powalla, and containing by admeasurement 2360 square yards and five ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue for Foras rent under No. 153, and now standing in his Rent Roll Book in the name of Raghoonath Madhowjees, together with the several Chawl, or ranges of buildings standing thereon, or on some part thereof, and respectively assessed by the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay under No, 66E, and also the other Chawls or ranges which are now under erection and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of the said Hajee Ally Mahomed Hajee Ahmed, on or towards the west formerly by the property of the said Sorabjee Eduljee Powalla, and now of Manockjee Sorabjee Powalla, on or towards the north by the property of Kerbadjee Hormusjee, and on or towards the south by the aforesaid Falkland Road, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Gopalla Bapoo Bavor and others and are now in the occupation of the said Hajee Ally Mahomed Hajee Ahmed and this tennants.

On Tuesday 13th February next at 4 P.M.,

Lot No. III.—Thirdly—All that piece or parcel of Land, or Foras freehold New Salt Batty Ground, situate, lying and being on the south side of Falkland Road outside the Fort of Bombay, in subdistrict of Mazagon (and adjoining a bungalow formerly belonging to the said Sorabjee Eduljee Powalla, and now of Manockjee Sorabjee Powalla) containing by admeasurement 431 square yards, and seven-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue for Foras rent under No. 153, and now standing in his Rent Roll Book in the name of Raghoonath Madhowjee, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the property formerly of Parsee Dadabhoy Mistree, and now of Dhunjeebhoy Cooverjee, on the west by the property formerly of the said Sorabjee Eduljee Powalla, and now of Manockjee Sorabjee Powalla, on or towards the south by the property formerly of the said Sorabjee Eduljee Powalla, and now of Curse bai, daughter of the said Sorabjee Eduljee Powalla, and on or towards the north by the aforesaid Falkland Road and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Gopal Bapoo Baver and others, and are now in the occupation of the said Hajee Ally Mahomed Hajee Ahmed and his tenants.

On Wednesday the 14th February next at 5 p. m.

Lot No. IV.—Fourthly.—All that piece or parcel of Land or Foras free hold New Salt Batty Ground, situate, lying and being on the north side of the New Foras or Cammateepoora New Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the district of Mazagon (and adjoining a Bungalow formerly belonging to Sorabjee Jamasjee Lalla and now of Bomonjee Burjorjee, containing by admeasurement 1154 square yards, and four ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue for Foras rent under No. 52, and now standing in his rent roll book in the name of Wittul Jannajee, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by property of Nowrojee Kekobadjee, on or towards the west by the property formerly of the said Sorabjee Jamasjee Lalla, and now the road and ground of Bomonjee Burjorjee, and on or towards the north by a Government drain and then the properties of Mr. Rogers and of the said Bomonjee Burjorjee and on or towards the south by the new Foras or Camatteepoora New Road, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Gopal a Bapoo Daver and others, and are now in the occupation of the said Hajee Ally Mahomed Hajee Ahmed and this tenants.

(On Thursday the 15th February next, 5 p. m.)

Lot No. V.—Fifthly—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with messuage, tenement or dwelling house, built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Mahim without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the eastern of the Durga Street in Poombal Durga in Mahim, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 22, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2, the said property containing by admeasurement 119 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the Mahim Durga street, on or towards the west by the public passage leading to the grave yard, on or towards the north by the property of Mahamed Sallay bin Tuckroodin, and on or towards the south by the property of Ebrahim Sabbin Shaik Husson, and which said premises hereby granted were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Hajee Ally Mahomed Hajee Ahmed.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 27th January 1877.

For Sale at this Office.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" SHEET ALMANACK for 1877.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

10 bales grey shirtings.
6 cases white ground prints 52 yards.
7 do. T red garments.
10 do. red border dhoties.

An invoice of Kerosine oil wall, hanging and hand lamps.

An invoice of fancy goods, consisting of Japanned cash boxes, leather purses, watch glasses, opera glasses, Japanned teatrays, etc., etc.

SALE OF GOLD ORNAMENTS.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Company will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms by order of the Mortgagees, Crushnajee Rungjee and Co., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Khutree Ata Hajee Jacoob

46 bangles, 3 joomna, 6 pair pochi, 8 jarmar, 4 chirs, 4 pair tora, 2 goojri and 7 vida set with diamond and pearls.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on MONDAY, the 5th day of February, at 2 P. M., the undermentioned jewellery, belonging to the estate of the late Ambickabai widow of Trimbuck Ragoonath—

1 set gold bracelets, 1 chanee karvalee, 1 necklace, 1 hirakanthi, 1 coral necklace, 1 pearl nosering, 7 silver cups, 1 pally and 1 cashbox.

The jewellery will be on view on and after Monday, the 29th instant,

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th January 1877.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

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THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
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AN
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

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Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

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AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractors' Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Soorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

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SURGEON DENTIST,
From the Dental Hospital, London,
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N. B.—Charges strictly moderate.

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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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And all the London Wholesale Houses.
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Smith, Stanistreet and Co.; Bathgate and Co., Calcutta.
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The Rangoon Medical Hall.

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ENGINEERS, MACHINE-MAKERS,
AND CONTRACTORS,
BOSTON WORKS,
MANCHESTER.

MR. ZIFFER and MR. WALKER are at present in Bombay and will be glad to give ESTIMATES for BUILDING and ERECTING COTTON SPINNING and WEAVING MILLS.

Messrs. ZIFFER and WALKER will quote price for Machinery delivered at Liverpool, or, if preferred, will give Estimates for Machinery delivered and set up in working order in any part of India.

Plans and Specifications may be seen by applying to

MR. F. H. ZIFFER
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ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

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THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

A quick and certain cure for

SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
ERUPTIONS,

and all kinds of diseases arising from impure blood and humor

IT CANNOT FAIL

To effect a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS,

GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.

Are the only Pills which contain

LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all diseases of the STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS, HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DIZINESS, PAIN in the SIDE or BACK, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

THEY ARE EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE,
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,

THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE HANDKERCHIEF,

At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.

We warn the public against dangerous compositions made in imitation of the above Preparations and supplied from England and the Continent to the Indian bazaars.

Avoid imposition and exorbitant prices by applying to General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay
Messrs F. W. HEILGERS & Co., Calcutta;
Sub-Agents—ESUFALLY HIPTULLA, No. 39, Pir Market, near Juma Musjid, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

SIMPSON AND CO.,

15, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.

CARRIAGE BUILDERS AND HARNESS MAKERS

TO H. R. H. PRINCE OF WALES.

SIMPSON & Co. having bestowed their special attention to every description of Carriage, which they construct from the best seasoned materials and workmanship and suitable for the requirements of the several Presidencies of India, Ceylon, Burmah and Straits Settlements.

Purchasers may rely upon obtaining Carriages to stand the climate and finished in the most elegant, complete and substantial manner.

Drawings of any style of conveyance, estimates and full detailed particulars, sent on application.

A large assortment of 2nd-hand Carriages always on Commission Sale.

HARNESS DEPARTMENT,

S. and Co. have always on hand—

Double Horse Harness with Plated and Brass, Double and Single Buckle Mountings, also Japanned imitation covered Mountings.

Double pony do. with do. do.
Single horse do. with do. do.
Single pony do. with do. do.
Horse curricle harness with do. do.
Pony do. with do. do.
Tandem horse harness with do. do.
Tandem pony do. with do. do.
Four-in-hand horse do. with do do.
Four-in-hand pony do. with do do.

In their Ware Room will be found every requisite in connection with the Stable and Coach-house.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. LAKE.

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, SILK MERCER, LADIES' OUTFITTER, &c.

HAS JUST RECEIVED a splendid assortment of "New Goods" for the Season, a few of which are mentioned below.

Paris Bonnets.
Paris Hats, Trimmed.
Rink Hats.
Gainsborough Hats.
Feathers and Flowers, in great variety.
Rich Silks, Satins, Gauzes.
Parasols and Fans.
The new Rink Collar and Cuffs.

Rich Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Ball Dresses in every material and newest Colours
The New Lace Fischu.
Infants' Hoods and Cloaks.
Fancy Solitaires and Sleeve Links for Ladies.
Fancy Velvet side Pockets.
Fancy Neck Ties.

SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR LADIES—2, 3 AND 4 BUTTONED.
SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR GENTLEMEN.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
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FOR SALE, PUCCA BUILT HOUSE in MARINE LINES, containing Dining, Drawing, 3 Bed, 4 Dressing and 4 Bath-rooms, Apply to Messrs. FLETCHER AND SMITH.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

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SUGGESTIONS REGARDING THE
NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.
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W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

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LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
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SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.
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GOVERNMENT POLICY.
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May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
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VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A bright Bay well-bred Waler Gelding, 6 years, 15-1 high, lately brought by P. and O. Steamer to Bombay from Australia, believed to be sound, very quiet with excellent paces, fit for a Charger, Hunter, or to carry a lady, up to 14 stone, is being sold for no fault whatever, price Rs. 1,200.

A handsome pair of Chesnut Arabs, 6 and 7 years, 14-3 high, well matched, good movers, with open Carriage by "Thorn," in good order, also set of English double harness, Turn-out, Rs. 2,500.

A Brown thorough-bred Waler Gelding, 5 years, 14-3¼ high, thoroughly broken Cavalry charger, stands Musketry fire well, and broken to single harness, Rs 1,000.

A Bay Arab Colt, 4 years, about 14-2 high, moves well, would make a first charger for a light weight. Rs. 1,000.

A Bay Australian Gelding, 8 years, 15-2 high, a splendid trotter, perfectly quiet to ride and drive, Rs. 800.

A Chesnut stud-bred, 4 years, 14-3 high, a good saddle horse, Rs. 50.

A pair of Brown Walers, 6 and 7 years, 15 hands, fast and good movers, with Mail Phaeton nearly new, and set of new English double harness to match, Turn-out, Rs. 2,200.

"Sportsman," an Iron Grey Arab, 7 years, 14 2 high, very powerful and gallops well, Rs. 700.

A well-bred Chestnut Persian saddle Horse, 15 hands, a good cross-country horse, has carried 14st. for the last two years, Rs. 500.

A powerful Chesnut Persian Gelding, 6 years, 14-3 high, a good Dogcart Horse, Rs 450.

A large and handsome Waler Gelding, 6 years, 16-2¼ high, perfectly broken to harness, Rs 800.

A Chesnut Arab charger 14-1, Rs. 500.

A Brougham and Arab Horse, in good order, Rs. 500.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co

Girgaum Veterinary Stable, Bombay, 1st January 1877.

NOTICES.

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45, BOTOLPH LANE, LONDON,
UNDERTAKE ALL KINDS OF SHIPPING AGENCY ON MODERATE TERMS.

Goods cleared and forwarded to all parts of the World. Freights engaged. Insurances effected, etc., etc., etc.

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FADED AWAY.
CROPPY IN SEARCH OF A WIFE.
A GENTEEL TRAGEDY,

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AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
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SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
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DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA—

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30	,, 1,000	,, 36 16 0	,, 84 1 0
40	,, 1,000	,, 47 5 0	,, 90 9 0
50	,, 1,000	,, 65 15 9	,, 105 14 0

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WITH PROFITS.		WITHOUT PROFITS.	
Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.
	Rs. as. p.		Rs. as.
20	27 10 8	20	24 15 8
25	29 0 4	25	26 8 4
30	31 0 8	30	28 1 0
35	34 5 8	35	31 1 0
40	39 3 4	40	35 7 4
45	45 4 4	45	40 15 4
50	52 11 4	50	47 11 4
55	63 11 4	55	57 10 8

*** The next distribution of profits will be made at the close of 1877.

Premiums can be payable Half-yearly or Quarterly at the option of the Assured. Rates for ages not stated in the above can be obtained on application to the Undersigned by stating age next birthday

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	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
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25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
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35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

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New Current Annual Premium Income...		43,084	13	8
Proposals Declined...	33	2,49,500	0	0

or 16 8 per cent. of Proposals received.

The amount of Policies issued in India during the ten months of 1876, namely, Rs. 10,54,500, being at an issue rate of Rs. 12,65,400 per annum, is about 50 per cent in excess of the average new Indian business secured by one of the largest Life Offices, established now for nearly half a century.

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